

#### A NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

Our own press treats the European expressions of alarm and anger, called forth by the manifestations of our military and commercial power, with an amused indifference, mingled with no little pride at the recognition of our national greatness. Undoubtedly this represents fairly the temper of the whole people. Our people know well enough that we have nothing to fear from any European combination against us, military or commercial. The *Herald*, of Kobe, Japan, epitomizes the situation when it says: "The United States in reality is a second Europe; a Europe of one mind against a Europe of twenty minds, which might be in deadly conflict to-morrow, so irreconcilable and incompatible is the heritage that a history of twenty centuries has left them."

Clearly our press is right in thinking that we have nothing to fear. With our inexhaustible natural resources, our marvelous industrial development, our people united, intelligent, brave and unsurpassed in inventive genius, we are more than a match for any force that

any enemy can bring against us. And were such a combination as the European papers urge more to be feared than it is, the attitude of our British cousins makes it impossible. As throughout the war with Spain, England let it be known that any interference on the part of the other powers would be the signal for her to range herself on the side of the United States, so almost without dissent the English press sounds the sentiment expressed by the London *Times*: "If by any conceivable infatuation any of the continental powers were to combine for such an end, the British Empire would leave them to their fate and continue as before to trade with its American kinsfolk."

Shall we therefore, ignore the interests of our sister nations and seek only our selfish ends? We may do so if we will. We may declare war upon all the world, not the war of rapid-fire guns, but the no less merciless war on industrial competition; and as the nations of old marched on through blood and fire to world empire, so we may march on

to commercial supremacy over the ruined interests of our sister nations.

But at what cost? At the cost of failing to fulfil the high mission to which we have been called as a people, of proving once more the truth, proved so many times by the old lost nations, that he who seeks to save his life will surely lose it. Our position is unique. Recent events have not only clearly indicated that we are to participate in a way we never have before in the work to which our race is called. We are not merely to carry to our new possessions our institutions of civil liberty, but our common schools, our inventions and all the manifold development of our Christian civilization which lightens the burdens of life and multiplies its opportunities.

Our military power, our commercial superiority, give us a position of influence held by no other nation in the world. It rests largely if not wholly with us to say whether the nations of the world shall now enter upon a policy of commercial co-operation, or one of bitter competitive strife. It is not possible to estimate the results of that decision. The Japan paper already quoted says: "If we might reconstruct Europe as it would have been, had all the wars of all kinds ceased within its borders from the era of the final collapse of the Roman Empire—if we could imagine what Europe might have been with its people united in following out their own best destiny, with one cohesive national sentiment, one universal sense of nationality—if this might be possible, we should have some inkling of the possible future of the United States. In territorial area the United States is now almost exactly of like extent with Europe, but instead of a score of sovereign

eighties, each struggling for its own aggrandizement at the expense of the others, it is one."

The United States and Europe, the "Europe of one mind" and the "Europe of twenty minds," stand as great object lessons for the world. What is true of them respectively is true of the whole world. The nations of the earth may follow the example of the thirteen American colonies, lay aside their own petty, selfish interests, and work together on the broad policy of mutual helpfulness, or they may continue the European policy. The results in the two cases are already illustrated for them, and it depends largely upon the United States to say which of these two policies shall be adopted. If, in our strength and pride, we enter upon a commercial warfare with our sister nations, we give the signal for the continuance of the selfish policy, which since history began has retarded not alone the progress of Europe but of the world. If on the other hand by a generous foreign policy we conciliate other nations, we shall throw the weight of our influence to introduce as the policy of mankind the Golden Rule of Christ, and hence to bring in the era of the "Golden Age of Man."

What more inspiring opportunity could open before any people? Ruskin's noble words to his English pupils were not more true for them than they are for us: "There is a destiny now possible to us—the highest ever set before a nation to be accepted or refused. We are still undegenerate in race; a race mingled of the best northern blood. We are not yet dissolute in temper, but still have the firmness to govern and the grace to obey. We have been taught a religion of pure mercy, which we must either now finally betray or learn to de-

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In acute cases requiring cicutine hydrobromate give a granule every fifteen minutes or even oftener till effect.

Cicutine hydrobromate is a delicate but keen-edged weapon, capable of doing great things when directed by a skillful hand.

fend by fulfilling; and are rich in an inheritance of honor, bequeathed to us through a thousand years of noble history, which it should be our daily thirst to increase with splendid service."



One ought every day at least to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and, if possible, speak a few reasonable words.  
—Goethe.



#### **STARTLING NEWS FROM MICHIGAN.**

We are surprised—nay, pained—at the news from Michigan. We had supposed that in Prof. Novy we possessed a tower of orthodoxy, that he at least could be depended on not to go—off—after false gods, but would go on to the end of his days in the serene practice of therapeutic nihilism of the correct type. And now he has gone and announced the discovery of a new intestinal antiseptic! Doesn't he know that intestinal antisepsis, so far as relates to the absolute sterilization of the alimentary tract, is an impossibility; and, therefore, the administration of drugs pointed in that direction is altogether trivial and unscientific? True, some very scientific people claim that the external skin itself cannot be sterilized; but—that's another story.

The worst of it is that such announcements as Novy's give plausibility to the assertions of the thirty-odd thousand of American physicians, who have refused to be bluffed out of the testimony of their senses, and have held persistently to the practice of intestinal antisepsis and won clinical laurels thereby. If Novy's new agent can do this, it must be admitted that it can be done; and if so, possibly the people who claim to have been doing it may be right after



In asthma of any form the spasmodic element is admirably met by the use of cicutine hydrobromate pushed to full dosage.

all. But then—we would have to take a back seat—no, it will never do! Will have to down Novy with the rest.

If Dr. Novy has really discovered a new intestinal antiseptic, we must not pass it by with the remark that it simply adds one more to the list, and that we are already well supplied. On the contrary, we must beware of being too well satisfied with our own resources. Try it. Compare its properties with those of the sulphocarbolates, and see if it is superior in any way, in any cases, in any affections. Thiocol has proved an efficient intestinal antiseptic, and more agreeable to the taste than any of the sulphocarbolates; but its price puts it out of reach for general use. Give Novy's agent a fair trial.



The man who lives profoundly does not spread abroad over the vast acreage of thought but rather he digs in the depths where the hidden gold may be found.



#### **"KITCHEN" VS. THE HOME LABORATORY.**

"Kitchen" sounds commonplace, humdrum, prosaic, even vulgar, to many women who in most respects are practical and sensible. This attitude of mind may explain why women as a class are so indifferent to the location, construction, arrangement and furnishing of the home laboratory. The relation of food to life, and its wholesome preparation, have been so little considered in the past that the effect of unsanitary conditions upon it has been too lightly regarded. Until unhappy experience shows the evils of defective ventilation and insufficient light, many are indifferent to the needs of the kitchen in these respects.

Light and ventilation are prime requisites of a well-equipped laboratory. A



In moderating abnormal motor excitability cicutine has a distinct restorative effect upon the irritated nerves.

professor of chemistry of more than national repute proudly extolled a newly-erected structure which he had planned for laboratory work: "It is the best arranged for light and ventilation of any building of its kind in the country."

His words have often been recalled by the striking contrast to these conditions apparent in most "home laboratories," in other words by the dark, ill-ventilated quarters wherein are prepared the products on which family life and well-being depend. Few housekeepers think of their kitchens as laboratories, but considering the chemical processes and experiments which go on there, they are entitled to the more scientific name.

Of all rooms in the house the functions of the kitchen are most essential to the family welfare; yet who, in renting or planning a house, thinks of choosing that the home laboratory may be well lighted in all kinds of weather, perfect in ventilation, and roomy enough to permit necessary household labor to be done without roasting the cook as well as the meat; or so contrived that wearisome steps and needless fatigue may be avoided?

The dreariest, smallest, dingiest room in the average house is often thought good enough for kitchen use. In such quarters existence is barely tolerable in summer when doors and windows are open to the fresh air, but in winter when all is shut in, the steam, odors from baking and boiling, etc., it is quite another thing.

Ample light and ventilation are as necessary for a kitchen as for a chemical laboratory. But how far have we come from the days of our forefathers, when the wide kitchen fireplace and the large, well lighted airy rooms, made existence

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In chronic bronchitis, especially with dyspnea, the neurotic element is amenable to cicutine hydrobromate.

a joy. It was in reality as in name the family living room, wholesome and bright, filled with sweet odors of spicy and toothsome viands. Well may home-makers adopt the watchword, that the kitchen of all rooms in the house must be made wholesome, light and cheery, thus leaving no corners of dreariness and darkness to breed unhealthful germs.



Life is short, art is long, time is urgent; experience fallacious and judgment difficult.—Hippocrates.



#### SPECIALISTS' FEES.

No one questions the injustice of the disproportionate fees in vogue. The man who sprays a nose, throat, eye or ear, gets \$3.00 for each treatment; the man who amputates an appendix gets \$500; while the man who conducts a fever case successfully, paying fifty visits, and aging with the prolonged anxiety, bills his services at \$50, and compromises on a six months' note for \$35.

It is all wrong. The big men get too much; the hard-worked drudges too little.

But where is the remedy? Custom has settled the family doctor's fees and his most unbusinesslike ways of doing business. No one man can raise his fees, very exceptional cases notwithstanding. It is practically impossible to do this, even when the doctors of a place seek to unite in a "trade's-union" for the purpose. There are always enough doctors within reach who will not be bound by the rules, to spoil the plan.

Besides, it is a very serious question whether the community at large is able to pay more for medical attention than it does. Our conviction is, that it cannot really afford what it now does pay.

Where, then, is the remedy? Obvi-

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In emphysema there is nearly always a strong spasmotic element, which causes most of the distress and subsides under cicutine.

ously, in the better spending of this money, so that the doctor will get more and the patient pay less. Can this seeming paradox be solved?

Take the money now worse than wasted on patent medicines and quackery of every description. In the aggregate, this sum, added to the income of the medical profession, would lift it into—affluence, I was going to say, but that is not the word—suppose we say, a higher sphere of usefulness. The doctor could save the time now wasted in collecting bad bills, and in doing things outside of his profession to earn his living. He could save the mental effort and worry now uselessly spent in considering the financial problem. He could supply himself with new books and journals, and take time to read them. He could post himself on new and improved methods, take post-graduate courses, attend society meetings, at all which he could learn. He could provide himself new and better apparatus, aseptic instruments, electric outfits, hot air, nebulizers, etc. In a word, he could make himself a better doctor, do better work, and render himself a more valuable member of the community than he is. He could have more and better means of getting around, horses, autos, etc., and put up telephones to enable his patients to summon him more promptly. And every man in his circle could look at him proudly, as he whirled by in his automobile, and say: "We make him what he is—first-class in qualifications and appointments—and we reap the benefits."

And it saves outlay to the patient. He need not buy patents; he need not pay fare going to the city, and big fees there, for special treatment his home doctor could do himself; and would do, were he

properly encouraged. What folly to spend \$100 to treat a nasal catarrh, when the home doctor would be glad to do it for half that sum. And he would do it as well, or even better, for he knows lots about you the city doctor doesn't. Except in rare and specially delicate cases, where the wide experience of the specialist is rightly required, there is little of any specialty the regular doctor cannot do. Probably nine-tenths of this work could be thus done at home.

Every dollar paid to quacks and outsiders is just that much taken from your home doctor's means of improving his service to you; and when this fact is once comprehended by the intelligent citizen, he will not be slow to act on it.

And when he does, see you that he is informed of the results of his investment in you. Let the evidences of steady progress be plain to the view of the public. If you are \$1000 ahead at the end of the year, don't put it in the bank or at interest, but consider that you are intrusted with this sum by your patients to be invested for their benefit; and let every one of them see and feel the benefit to themselves. And somehow, the story of a man who preferred wisdom above all else comes to us as we write, and we commend his experience to you.



Non est in medico semper relevetur ut eger.



#### THE ANTI-CORSET MOVEMENT.

Declining population has long been a source of anxiety to the French government and many plans have been tested to arrest mortality and increase births, but thus far without avail. During the last century France increased but



Cicutine hydrobromate has proved useful in sedating the victims of acute mania, in which it is very effective.

In spasmodic affections generally, cicutine is a most valuable agent in quieting and strengthening the irritated nerves.

12,000,000 in population, as compared with an increase of 61,000,000 in Germany and 39,000,000 in England. To devise means for increasing the birth-rate and decreasing mortality, an extra parliamentary commission has just been appointed, which will consider among other measures, financial rewards for large families, and the suppression of the baby-farming system in France. A still more radical measure, and one which probably will be vigorously antagonized, is the bill which Dr. Marechale proposes to have introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, forbidding any woman below the age of 30 to wear any kind of a corset, under penalty of three months' imprisonment, and 1,000 francs fine; also compelling manufacturers to furnish to the State the names of those who purchase their goods, and rendering dealers liable under certain conditions to punishment and confiscation of stocks. Should the doctor be successful with this bill, he will follow it up with a similar attack upon high heels, which, he claims, are deforming women; and heavy hats, which are reducing the female brain capacity.

The X-ray has satisfactorily demonstrated the injurious effects of corsets, but, considering all that Dr. Marechale asserts about their unhealthfulness, it is still questionable whether the evil can be remedied by legislation. It certainly could not be in this country, simply because, "when a woman will, she will, and you may depend on't; and when she won't, she won't and there's an end on't." She has already made one concession, the removal of the hat in public halls and theaters, and that is as far as she will allow legislation to interfere with her details of dress. She would not

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Codeine reduces the output of sugar in diabetes mellitus, but does not do away with the necessity of dieting.

have conceded even that, had she not been aware that she was more attractive without the hat than with it. So long as it is believed that the corset increases the beauty of the figure, so long will lovely woman insist upon the privilege of wearing it; and it will be useless to legislate against it, to stigmatize it as unhealthy, or to point to the Venus of Milo or the Winged Victory as corsetless perfections of beauty. And as long as the idea prevails, it will be equally idle to talk of educating the youthful members of the sex to an appreciation of the danger of the corset to health. When the reformers can find some way of making the corset unfashionable and keeping it so, they will have solved the problem, for then no power on earth could make a woman wear them.

Dr. Marechale, therefore, in his efforts to revive the fashions of the French revolutionary period, and set an example to the world, of sensible hygienic dressing, has a hopeless task before him. There have been many sumptuary laws in history but they have invariably been failures.

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If it were not for humor I should die."—  
Abraham Lincoln.

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#### **ANN ARBOR MEDICAL MATTERS.**

Dr. Vaughan announces that the German credit system will be in operation in the larger medical colleges next fall. This will enable students to pass from one college to another without red-tape hindrances.

It would be worth Vaughan's while to take up seriously the question of teaching his students personal hygiene, by practical applications to their own cases.

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In treating the morphine habit, when the daily dose is reduced to gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , codeine in one-grain doses may be substituted.

The students are shamefully overworked in the first year of the medical course. Recitations and lectures occupy practically the entire day, leaving for study the hours stolen from sleep, by the aid of strong coffee and ice to the head. By these means the freshman manages to study his books until midnight, coming to the class-room stupid and sleepy, the time occupied in hearing lectures being practically wasted.

With such a curriculum as the freshman encounters at Ann Arbor, he should not be allowed to look into a text-book during term time, but should rely on the lectures, supplementing his memory by the recitations or quizzes. This would insure careful attention on his part, and the professor would find his own teachings form the basis of the student's acquisitions. All the time is occupied by lectures, quizzes and laboratories that any student can profitably devote to mental work in each 24 hours; and if properly utilized is ample for the purpose in view. But here is the primary error—the student is marked on his recitations, and these marks influence his success in passing to the higher classes. Instead of the quiz being a means of refreshing the memory, it is an examination for the display of knowledge previously acquired. This compels the student to study his books; and the natural limitations of possible mental effort drive him to the abominable quiz-compend and leave him to drowse through the lecture hour half asleep.

What wonder that hygiene is to most physicians no more than a lifeless abstraction, when it is only that at the medical college.

Eight hours' faithful mental work is all any student should be allowed to do

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The maximum dose of convallamarin is placed at 0.005, but good alkalometric physicians dose only for effect but to it.

each day; and due attention to exercise and other matters of personal hygiene should be imperatively required. The result would be a sounder medical education, drawn from better sources, and a physique that would be equally creditable to the institution at the end of the term.

And while this protest is directed to the University of Michigan, it is simply because our personal attention has been attracted to the state of affairs there as this is our own honored *Alma Mater*. We have no doubt whatever that these remarks apply equally to nearly if not all the American medical colleges. We would advise every medical student to ship his medical books home the day the term begins.

Scarcely had this editorial been sent to the printer when there came the shocking intelligence of the suicide of Miss Inglis, a medical student at Ann Arbor. We now write on reading the first report of this case in the newspapers; and it may well be that by the time the present lines are before our readers, some further information may be made public, some other explanation given of the motives that led a young girl, in the flush of early womanhood, to self destruction. But whatever causes be assigned for this catastrophe, we remain fixed in our convictions that the system that compels students of either sex to sit up nightly till midnight, with cold towels to their heads and the coffee-pot beside them, working for "examinations" and "quizzes," is all wrong.

Why this haste? Is there such a dearth of physicians, that the students must kill themselves in order to get through in so many years? If four years are not enough to properly cover the medical course, take five, or ten; but stop this

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If any anodyne is required in diarrhea or dysentery of children or adults, codeine is about the best agent we have.

break-neck pace. Let the truths taught have time to mature. The country can get along without an addition of 10,000 new doctors yearly for awhile, and is quite willing to let the boys and girls have time enough to acquire the necessary knowledge properly, with due regard for their health while students.



Blessed are the happiness makers, for they represent the best forces in civilization.—Dr. Hillis.



#### THE VALUE OF HYGIENE.

It is interesting to note that the imperial health officers of Berlin, after long study of the subject, make the important declaration that hygiene is the great preventive of tuberculosis. Cleanliness and order, they hold, are the first requisites in the whole system of living. The body should be washed daily with moderately cold water, or it should be rubbed rapidly with a rough, wet towel. The hair, beard, teeth and mouth, as well as the nails, should be kept as clean as possible.

Keep the mouth closed and breathe through the nose; this is the natural filter for impurities and injurious matter. An employer should remove causes of injury to health of the persons employed, or limit them as much as possible (dust, smoke, etc.). Work-time and rest should be arranged in appropriate proportion. The luxurious classes in this country, clean in their own persons, live in a fools' paradise. Though they keep their own houses perfect in every way, as regards sanitation, and think because of this they are insuring themselves against attacks of disease, they are forgetting the fact that if disease is to be prevented it is imperative that they should see that the dwellings of their tenants, depend-



Convallamarin should not be given in very large doses. Begin with 0.0001 every hour until the desired effect is obtained.

ants and neighbors are equally sanitary. Every sensible person of every rank should endeavor to constantly urge with all his power the legislation to improve the dwellings of the poor, and to enforce with the utmost severity the existing sanitary laws, imperfect as they are.

It would not be too much to say that three-fourths the deaths are due wholly to preventable causes, and that the average duration of life might be extended to almost double what it is now.

Another important factor of individual concern is the value of exercise in the open air. Without this there can be no perfect health. It is as essential to supreme health as food and water are to life. Exercise, by bringing the blood to the surface of the body and increasing its flow through the lungs, subjects it to the purifying influence of fresh air. It is important, therefore, that anyone who wishes to attain sound health, should make it a point to take daily walks, accustoming himself to inclement weather, changing damp clothing and shoes.

Go early to bed. Avoid excesses of every kind, as they destroy in a little time what it has taken long to attain.

Finally, avoid intercourse with persons suffering from infectious disease; if duty or calling involve such intercourse, do not neglect the proper precautions.



"Worry makes its irreparable injury through certain cells of the brain life."



#### FAILURE OF WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Woman's Medical College of the Northwestern University will be abandoned. One of the trustees gives this as the reason: "It is impossible to make a



When insomnia depends on nervousness, rheumatism, cancer or irritative cough, it is best relieved by codeine.

doctor of a woman. The scholarship is lower than the men's college."

Query: If this be true, the deduction so derogatory to the woman is not logically drawn. Would it not be well to ask whether the low grade is the fault of the class or of the teachers? A change of faculty would be advisable before giving up the school.

The writer was for years a member of a Board of Examiners, before whom came candidates for residents in a great eastern hospital. The Woman's College had no representatives on the Board; but year after year her candidates, though few in number, stood at the head of the list. And there was no "shenanegan," no sentiment, about it. The papers came to the Board without anything to show to which candidate they belonged. The Examiners each took up the papers alone and compared the results; and there was scarcely a discrepancy in the markings. The women carried off the honors every year.

And now comes an official statement:

1. It has been decided to discontinue said department at the end of the current scholastic year.

2. This decision is based upon purely financial considerations. The maintenance of the Woman's Medical School has resulted in such an annual deficit for several years that the university trustees do not feel justified in continuing its operations.

3. The quality of the scholastic work in said department, and the attainments and professional excellence of its graduates, have always been entirely satisfactory to the university authorities.

4. Neither the board of trustees nor the executive committee has expressed any opinion which is unfavorable to women adopting the medical profession.

In tetanus the intense motor activity may be moderated by cicutine hydrobromate. Forget your dosage and push for effect.

If individual trustees have announced such a judgment, such opinions are to be regarded as personal matters, and not as committing the university to similar opinions or theories.

5. There is no probability that the medical work of Northwestern University will become coeducational.

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I have found my greatest happiness in labor.—Gladstone.

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#### "UT PROSIM."

We have published letters strongly objecting to this lady's papers and to their teachings; yet it must not be inferred that this is the prevailing sentiment. A valued friend writes us as follows:

"I think the papers by "Ut Prosim," on Love and Sexuality, are by far the best I ever read on that subject; in fact it would be a blessing to mankind if a copy of the above could be put into the hands of all young people who are about to marry, as it would end many false ideas of married life."

C. STANTON, M. D.

Velp, Wis.

And Dr. Stanton is right. It would indeed be a blessing to mankind if every man and every woman were to refrain from undertaking new duties of any sort, until they had at least made some effort to fit themselves for the proper discharge of said duties. Let them at least know what they are about, what they are obligating themselves to, before pronouncing the solemn vows that close their separate, independent existence, and for the rest of their lives yoke them to partners. It is appalling when one considers the profound meaning of marriage, that young people rush into it

Convallamarin increases arterial tension hence like most of the cardiac tonics is an effective tensor diuretic.

so recklessly, so utterly ignorant of all concerning it.

Let our girls become adepts at domestic hygiene, domestic economics, the chemistry of the kitchen, the rule of the household, the training of servants and the rearing of children, the proper decent, hygienic use of their sexual functions; instead of wasting time over the Higher Mathematics, Political Economy, Languages, Music, and Art.

The Madonna and Child has aroused the religious enthusiasm of countless millions, billions; but a real mother and her child are more divine than the grandest delineation. No conception of an artist brain compares in wonder to the conception of a new human being. Knowledge is the safeguard of the maid, her strongest armor against the seducer. Knowledge is the prevention of unhappy wedlock, of divorce, of disease, of death and of crime.

The series by "Ut Prosim" in THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC has been completed, but a new series by the same author is commenced in *The Surgical Clinic*, entitled: "The Purity of the Act of Conception." It will be found of the utmost value in combating the notions of the people who condemn all sexual intercourse as sinful.



"Health and good humor are like sunshine to vegetation."



#### **MAN AND WIFE.**

No man has a right to expect from his wife what he, on his part, does not give to her. If he wants her sympathy he must give her his consideration. And if there is one element lacking in our home life of to-day more than any other, and lacking mostly in the husband



Convallamarin has been specially recommended for the relief of mitral stenosis with failing heart-action.

toward the wife, the father toward his children, the son toward his mother, the brother toward his sister, it is consideration—a mindfulness of little things. It is not meeting the question to say that a man's life is too busy to think of little things, that his horizon is too broad. Those are the whinings of the beggar. If a man lacks the element of consideration he should cultivate it, and cultivate it not for the benefit of his friends, but for those in and of his home. Consideration should begin at home; not in the homes of friends, as it often does—and ends there too. The atmosphere which a man creates in his home by example, becomes the rule by which his children live. The husband and father strikes the key-note for right or wrong living.

It is not enough for a man to provide his wife with the necessities of life, or the luxuries either. He would do as much as that for his housekeeper. A wife, a mother or a sister, deserves more than this, and far more. If we expect women to be all that we want them to be, as men we must do our part to help them. We can add nothing to their fineness, but we can add to their courage, their hope, their feeling that what they are doing for us is appreciated. What thousands of wives and mothers in our homes need to-day is a little more appreciation; a finer consideration, a more just estimate of their work in the home. This is for man to do. The strength of our women is allowed to fail too often where a little attention on the part of the husband might revive it.

Hope only dies in the heart of a woman when a husband's love, a husband's consideration, fails to keep it alive. I am not asking the husband to be the lover, so much as I am asking him to be the husband in all that that word im-



In angina pectoris when the glonoin has relieved attacks of the imminent danger, cicutine hydrobromate comes into play.

plies. A husband can be to his wife what a lover can never be to his sweetheart. The one is a natural relation; the other, in many respects, an unnatural one. There are men who need to be reminded what it means to be a husband. If being a husband more often meant to a man what being a wife means to a woman, there would be far less silent suffering in this world.

We are all very fond of adjuring women to maintain her highest standard in these days. We say that as woman is, so will all the world be. I am far from saying that this is not true. It must be true, because we say it so often. But in all this admonition of women, has man no part? Has he nothing to do? We expect more from women in the arts of housewifery and motherhood than ever before. But likewise have wives a right to expect more from their husbands than ever before—more, I mean, in those subtle little acts of love and consideration which bring new hope to the most tired wife, which make light the heaviest burdens which she carries for her husband, and which make the sorest trials moments of satisfying pleasure.



Let him scatter his flowers as he goes along, since he will never go over the same road again.—Orison Sweet Marden.



#### TO MR. CARNEGIE.

Up to date Mr. Andrew Carnegie has not requested public advice as to how to bestow the millions he wants to stand from under, but nevertheless many kindly admonitions are being freely tendered him. Here are a few that occur to us:

1. A huge sanatorium for consumptives.

Sometimes in treating plethoric individuals we need a prompt and powerful revulsant. Colocynthin fills the bill.

tives, with ourself at the head with a big salary.

2. An Institute for the Study of Applied Therapeutics, with the object of teaching the medical profession how to use drugs to relieve the sick. We could be induced to preside at a sufficient remuneration.

3. A Laboratory for the study of native American plants, their remedial virtues, and the extraction and study of their active principles. Modesty forbids our even hinting at the identity of the only man fitted to carry on this work, but we'll tell if sufficiently pressed.

4. A Home for Superannuated Physicians, where they could spend their days fishing, botanizing, hunting gold mines, or resting; and their evenings swapping lies over the cheerful cigar. Mr. Carnegie possibly could hold out to us sufficient inducements to persuade us to preside.

5. If there's anything else Mr. Carnegie has in mind, for which he needs a man of the rarest combination of virtues and capacities, we are willing to meet him half way and talk the matter over. Who knows? Perhaps a few words from him might suggest the true work for which all our life we have been yearning—at a sufficient, not to say munificent, salary.



Home keeping hearts are happiest.—Longfellow.



#### LIES.

Even if one has no conscience, it is still good policy to tell the truth. And this somewhat trite saying is acquiring new meaning in certain cities that have been loudly denying the presence of smallpox in their limits. But smallpox

Convallamarin, a glucoside from the lily of the valley, has proved a valuable cardiac stimulant.

is a difficult thing to keep quiet. The malady persists in spreading, despite anything but absolutely perfect vaccination, and the truth persists in leaking out. In time the infection is rooted out, and then these same officials make proclamation that the danger is over and trade may flow back into the accustomed channels.

But the people make reply: "You are liars. We know you lied about small-

pox being in your city, and how do we know you are not lying now?" And so they persist in staying away until long after the danger has passed.

Truly, a lie may be, as the boy said, "An abomination to the Lord but an ever present aid in time of trouble," but it brings with it inconveniences that far overbalance its benefits.



#### **A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING EDITORIALLY SUBMITTED.**

Sterilize your clinical thermometers.



Does the X-Ray cure baldness and remove birthmarks and scars?



Formaldehyde gas is a good thing to drive out mosquitoes—better than burning sulphur.



Dr. G. E. Ranney says the epidemic of diphtheria at Carrollton, Mich., is due to bad drinking water.



Perfumes are destructive to microbes; among the most active being cardamom, cinnamon, lavender, origanum, wall-flowers, geranium, absinthe and tuberose.



"Dr." J. F. Daunais is in trouble with the Duluth courts, for alleged false pretense. Checked out money he did not have on deposit. Polk's Directory hasn't heard of him yet.



Dr. J. H. Clofford, proprietor of a sanitarium at Leon, Iowa, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, for causing the death of Miss Maud Stone, an inmate.



Cicutine hydrobromate possesses all the virtues of conium and is the only uniform preparation of that agent available.

Dr. Daniel Strock, of Camden, N. J., was reported very ill from blood-poisoning in November.



The coroner's verdict in the St. Louis deaths from tetanus-antitoxin finds the health department negligent in the preparation and issuance of the serum.



Schlatter, the divine healer, has reincarnated in the person of Dr. Charles McLean, who is now working Pittsburg. Besides curing 7,000 persons he modestly claims to have raised seven from the dead.



There are some good points even in Chicago. In October the mortality had fallen to 10.95 per 1000 of population, a rate scarcely paralleled in any great city in the world. Good work vaccinating has extinguished smallpox here.



The Chicago trained nurses are moving for State registration and protection from the cheap non-graduate nurse. The law should contain a clause compelling every one who is sick enough to require a nurse to have means enabling him to pay her \$25 per week.



In plethoric women who are inclined to amenorrhea colocynthin has proved an exceedingly effective emmenagogue.

# LEADING ARTICLES

THE TRUTH ABOUT ARSENIC—ITS TOXICOLOGY; ITS PHYSIOLOGIC ACTION; THE TRUE INDICATIONS FOR ITS EXHIBITION.

By W. C. Abbott, M. D.

(Second Paper.)

A



W. C. Abbott, M. D.

S an antiseptic, arsenous acid is one-tenth as strong as corrosive sublimate. The spores of anthrax are destroyed only after ten days' immersion in 1-1000 solution (*Koch*). It has no action on ferments, moulds and algae. The bodies of persons dying from arsenical poison are said to remain long undecomposed, but this is disputed.

*Binz* and *Schultz* explain the action of arsenic by supposing that arsenous acid is oxidized into arsenic acid in the tissues, and the arsenic acid again reduced to arsenous. Oxygen is thus alternately withdrawn from and again supplied to the protoplasm.

Arseniureted hydrogen is exceedingly poisonous and many fatalities occur from its inhalation in laboratories. It acts as a molecule,  $\text{AsH}_3$ , arsenites

as ions. It destroys the red corpuscles, inducing intense headache, nausea, vomiting, prostration, syncope, cyanosis and collapse. The hemoglobin is reduced. Methemoglobin, hematin and even blood are passed in the urine. Rarely the stools contain blood. The uriniferous tubules may be plugged by debris. Intense jaundice may occur. Death is due to pulmonary oedema or to heart-failure. The gas may be excreted by the lungs and is known by the garlic odor. The absorption band of oxyhemoglobin disappears before this is reduced, when further decomposition of the blood takes place (*Liebreich*).

*Bunsen* asserted that cacodylic acid compounds are non-toxic, but *Schulz* has shown this to be erroneous. *Loew* has shown that when arsenous acid is injurious to plants it is only as an acid injuring the protoplasm, since *Spirogyra* thrives in water containing 2 per cent of arsenic acid neutralized by potash.

In spite of the very full account given of the effects of arsenic in the human

body, we are struck with the fact that scarcely a single therapeutic use of this agent is deducible therefrom. Excepting the possible use of arsenic in diabetes mellitus, we have only the hazardous surmise that, since arsenic physiologically affects certain tissues, such as the skin, it may possibly be found effective in combating pathologic conditions of these tissues. But arsenic acts as a poison, first and last; and the indications for its use are purely empirical. It is questionable whether the constantly recurring advocacy of arsenic as a remedy in all sorts of maladies, especially those usually considered incurable, such as carcinoma and tuberculosis, is not due to the somewhat superstitious idea of its powers arising from its alleged use by the Styrian arsenicophagi. This tale seems to have been accepted for generations with very little attempt at verification; and even if these people have acquired a hereditary immunity against arsenic, which has not been claimed, but might be, the experience is altogether exceptional, and nothing like it has been observed in other races and lands. Altogether the tale bears many of the earmarks of a "traveler's yarn," so far as the good effects of the habit are concerned.

In the skin we look for the first evidences of therapeutic action. On syphilitic dermatoses arsenic has no effect. On general eczema, especially the chronic forms, psoriasis, urticaria, lichen, and sometimes on pemphigus, leukemia and pseudoleukemia, arsenic has a beneficial effect. Acne is benefited in proportion as the general health improves, but rosacea is improved or cured. Over leprosy, arsenic has no control, nor over furunculosis. The drug should be



For cough the dose of codeine is 0.05 repeated every two to four hours, but half this dose will often prove sufficient.

commenced in minute doses, increased until toxic action begins, when the curative effect should be manifested.

Chronic affections require chronic treatment, and in lichen ruber Hebra gave arsenic for two years.

Malignant lymphoma can be cured by arsenic. During each decade of the last century arsenic was brought forward as a cure for cancer and in each case the claim was disproved (*Nothnagel*).

*Lipp* introduced the subcutaneous injection of arsenic in lichen ruber and other dermatoses. The method has value, but fatty liver has developed under it. The injections are apt to cause abscess unless carefully sterilized. Sodium arsenite is preferable for hypodermic use. Little benefit will follow the use of arsenic in skin diseases unless the digestion is carefully regulated.

*Buchner* believed that arsenic renders the body immune against the tubercle bacillus, but this has been disproved. If phthisis is primarily a malnutrition opening the way to the bacillus, it is easy to conclude with *Leyden* that arsenic can have no effect. Nor does arsenic develop a high state of nutrition, or favor the elimination of micro-organisms. Moreover the parasiticidé powder of arsenic is slight, and it cannot hinder the multiplication of bacteria, nor has it proved effective in lupus, even in toxic doses, where its decided predilection for the skin would render its use advisable, *a priori*. Yet *Landerer* has obtained good results from subcutaneous injections of arsenic in lupus.

In chronic malaria arsenic has proved undoubtedly a very efficient remedy. After the sequence of chills has been broken by quinine, arsenic may be de-

Cicutine antagonizes pilocarpine in that the former checks salivation; in which it resembles atropine.

pended upon to remove the relics of the malady. Iron is usefully conjoined.

Pellagra is controlled by arsenic.

In diabetes arsenic has been employed with varying effect. Arsenic bromide obtained some repute in this affection. The evidence seems to show that arsenic succeeds only in exceptional cases, and as yet the class in which it is best to use it has not been distinguished. The best results have been obtained by giving the bromide in maximum doses for several weeks.

In neuralgia arsenic has been largely used as a remedy for the intervals, in the belief that it exerts a useful influence over the nutrition of the nerve-centers. The fifth cranial nerve has been thought to come most directly under its influence.

*Isnard* gives arsenic in nearly all purely functional neuroses, especially "general nervousness."

#### THERAPEUTICS.

*Romberg* thinks most benefit is obtained when reflex neuralgia has as its basis uterine or ovarian disease, especially if the patient is anemic, while in plethoric cases the effect may be hurtful.

Chorea usually subsides under the use of arsenic, but this malady usually subsides in six or eight weeks under any treatment. In calisthenics, macrotin, hyoscine and cicutine, with personal and moral hygiene, we have remedies for this affection of more assured value.

In chorea the cause, rheumatism, psychic influence, etc., has no influence on the control exerted by the arsenic (*Nothnagel*).

Tremors connected with centric neuroses, disseminated sclerosis, etc., are

amenable to arsenic hypodermically (*Eulenbergs*).

*Kuelz* and *Fuerbringer*, after careful experiments, conclude that the apparent benefit from arsenic in diabetes is due to the lessened ingestion of sugar-forming foods, caused by the gastric irritation which is induced by the remedy.

In that form of cardialgia occurring usually at night, without palpable change in the stomach, in middle-aged persons exposed to mental strain, arsenic is the only useful remedy (*Leared*).

In malignant lymphoma arsenic was used internally and injected into the gland, with a decided decrease of the growth and even a perfect cure (*Billroth*, *Czerny*, *Winiwarter*, *Isral*, *Karewski* and *Warfingh*).

One case of general cutaneous sarcoma was cured by arsenic hypodermically (*Koebner*).

In pernicious anemia arsenic has been used with asserted benefit, and in leukemia it has been given internally and injected under the skin. Judgment deferred (*Nothnagel*).

Children bear arsenic relatively well. In old age it easily begets digestive disturbances. It is contra-indicated by gastric irritations, and fever, not malarial (*Nothnagel*).

*Seguin* advised large dilution with water.

Some begin with small doses and ascend, others the contrary. When evidences of toxic action begin, the drug must be stopped at once.

The moderate uses of arsenic in small doses may be traced back through all the modern text-books to *Ringer*. He advised this agent in several forms of spasmodic sneezing, with itching begin-



Whenever from any cause it is deemed inadvisable to give morphine, codeine may be substituted, in larger dose if necessary.

For children with gastro-intestinal maladies codeine may be given in doses of 0.001 to 0.005, according to age and severity.

ning at one spot in the naso-pharyngeal mucous tract, tending to recur more or less constantly on slight provocation. He also advised arsenic for rumination, merycismus or the regurgitation of food without nausea, for chronic bronchitis with free discharge of thin sputa, in non-febrile catarrhs, and the early stages of pulmonary phthisis. In rheumatic gout he employs a bath containing four ounces of washing soda and a scruple of sodium arsenate.

He describes an affection of the tongue in children, a circular rash, beginning at a point, enlarging, with rings coalescing like ringworm, the surface abnormally clean, obstinate and prone to recur, and associated with gastric or intestinal ailments, obstinate diarrhea, or lichen urticatus. In this arsenic proves useful.

In asthma and chronic forms of phthisis he employs cigarettes, made by saturating blotting paper with a solution of fifteen grains of potassium arsenite in an ounce of water. For sloughing of the mucosa of mouth or throat, malignant sores, chronic coryza, any malady alternating with sneezing, and the collapse stage of a choleraic attack, he praises the effect of arsenic. *Ringer* also recommends arsenic in small doses before meals in anorexia, gastric neuralgia, lienteric diarrhea, irritative dyspepsia, gastralgia, heartburn, the vomiting of drunkards, or of gastric ulcer or cancer. In a large group of nervous maladies this metal has been highly praised; especially in tic douloureux, hemicrania, neurasthenia, angina pectoris, chorea, epilepsy, asthma, whooping-cough, hay-fever; as a rule being best given in the intervals to prevent the recurrence of paroxysms.



Codeine stands at the head of the list of remedies for cough, irrespective of its cause or its nature.

*Brunton* verifies most of *Ringer's* suggestions, and says that in malaria arsenic sometimes acts better than quinine, and as a rule excels the latter in latent, masked and irregular forms, manifested otherwise than by periodic chills and fever. As a prophylactic against malaria several observers place arsenic above quinine. *Brunton* strongly urges arsenic in catarrhal pneumonia with delayed resolution. This condition offers a most favorable opportunity for the domiciliation of the tubercle bacillus. Arsenic attacks the consolidation, favoring the occurrence of fatty degeneration, softening and absorption, and hence is prophylactic against tuberculosis. I would advise arsenic iodide for this purpose.

*Hunt* says arsenic is harmful during the inflammatory stage of eruptions; but *Erasmus Wilson* gave it in the acute stages of eczema, only using very small doses.

*Simpson* found arsenic useful in mucous colitis and in membranous dysmenorrhea. In the former malady it has not given me as good results as the silver salts. *Murrell* alludes to the effects of arsenic given to horses. It makes the coat sleek and smooth, but when the arsenic habit is formed the animals droop and suffer if deprived of it.

*Shoemaker* pronounces arsenic the only known remedy that has any effect in restraining the development of visceral cancer. *Wight* regards arsenic bromide as the best remedy against cancer.

*Bryan* considers arsenic a prophylactic against scarlatina and possibly influenza and diphtheria.

*Phillips* found it beneficial in scarla-



Vomiting, especially of children, will generally subside if the cause is removed and small doses of codeine given.

tinal albuminuria. It is said to relieve hemorrhoids, and certainly relieves the rectal excoriations common in those subject to acidity and heartburn. *Sawyer* found arsenic effective in those cases of gastric pain where the taking of food gave temporary relief. Sometimes obstinate forms of syphilis that resist mercury and iodine improve at once where arsenic is added to the foregoing. *Drew* praised arsenic in splenic leukemia, and *Hare* advocates it also in leucocytopenia and pseudoleukemia, if given persistently up to full tolerance.

It has been advocated in amenorrhea when due to uterine congestion, to anemia or chlorosis. *Butler* advises arsenic in Hodgkin's disease, in melancholy and hypochondria, especially of the aged.

*Sympson* gave arsenic internally, continued for several weeks, for warts, finding that they gradually disappear.

Externally, arsenic is used as an application to cancerous growths. The effect is not due to coagulation but to a devitalizing of the protoplasm. In lupus, by painting with *Fowler's* solution, cicatrization may be produced, but the disease is only veiled.

In the form of *Abbott's* paste arsenic is employed by dentists to kill the nerve, when the dental pulp is exposed. A bit of the paste the size of a pin-head is introduced in the cavity, first cleaned out and dried with absorbent cotton; then a bit of cotton dipped in damar varnish is inserted to seal the cavity and prevent communication with the fluids of the mouth.

In all external uses of arsenic the danger of poisoning by absorption must be recollected.

*Brunton* advises a paste of arsenous acid two drams, cinnabar two drams,

ashes of old leather eight grains, dragon's blood twelve grains, with water or saliva. Any arsenical paste should contain at least 20 per cent of arsenic in order that the destructive action shall be thorough. A weaker preparation is apt to cause poisoning through absorption taking place before the tissue has been devitalized.

*Hebra's* paste consists of arsenous acid fifteen grains, cinnabar three grains and an emollient ointment twenty-four grains.

*Marsden* mixed one ounce each of arsenous acid and acacia, with five drams of water. Of this he painted several coats over epitheliomas, carefully confining it to the growth and covering not over one square inch at once. This is a good rule in all arsenical caustic applications. The sloughing tissue should be removed by poultices. Some cut grooves into the cancerous mass and fill with the paste, leaving it till the tissues are dead. *Hue* and *Paanel* injected solutions of 1 to 1000 into inoperable cancers.

*Manec's* paste consists of fifteen grains arsenous acid, seventy-five grains of black mercury sulphide and thirty-five grains of burnt sponge; but this seems too weak for safety.

*Orpiment*, an arsenical ore, is sometimes used as a depilatory; one part with five of slack lime forming "Rusma Turcarum;" and five parts orpiment, fifty of slack lime and thirty of starch, forming *Plenck's* depilatory. The latter is to be kept in a well-stopped bottle to exclude air. A little is moistened, made into a thick paste and applied to the hairy parts for a short time, then scraped off with a dull knife.

*Ringer* painted corns and warts with

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In treating chronic diseases of the heart it has been claimed that anemia is a specific indication for convallamarin.

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Whenever the indication is to moderate a cough which is not needed to remove secretion, give codeine 0.01 as needed.

Fowler's solution; but as to corns I must warn against the use of every species of caustic.

In administering arsenic, whenever the effect desired is allaying pain or irritability of the stomach, the dose should be very small and administered when the stomach is empty. If it be desired to obtain the full constitutional effect, as in combating malaria or an inveterate neurosis, it is usually recommended to give the remedy after meals and push to full toleration. This is based on the belief that the large dose unites with the food and is absorbed in some unknown, non-irritant form. Were this true, it seems incumbent on us to ascertain what this form is, and to use it. But the fact seems to be, as shown by *Bartholow*, that even the very small doses if given on an empty stomach produce constitutional effects as readily as very large ones given with the food. It seems probable therefore, that most of the dose taken after meals is rendered insoluble, by the iron probably, and excreted in the feces, so that this method of dosage is uncertain and dangerous, as one never knows when conditions may arise in the gastro-intestinal canal to render the whole dose absorbable, with toxic results. It is much safer and more effective to administer small doses before meals; and if a full physiologic effect rapidly produced is desired, to give a minute dose every hour until the eyelids begin to itch.

*Murrell* says that a child five years old will take nearly the adult dose; and that girls require larger doses of arsenic than boys. *Bouchet* and *Lewald* found arsenic in a nursing mother's milk.

*Merck's Index* gives the following data

on the various preparations of arsenic utilized in modern medical practice:

Arsenic bromide (tribromide). Dose 0.001—0.004; maximum 0.01. Soluble in water.

Arsenic chloride (trichloride). Dose 0.001—0.004. Soluble in all proportions in alcohol; in ether and oils. Decomposed by water, with which it is incompatible.

Arsenic iodide (teriodide). Dose 0.001 to 0.004; maximum single dose 0.008. Soluble in ether or in carbon disulphide; in seven parts water or thirty parts alcohol. Decomposed by water.

Arsenic sulphide (trisulphide). Soluble in alkalies, their sulphides or carbonates.

Arsenous acid. Dose 0.001—0.002; maximum single dose 0.005, or 0.01 in a day. Soluble in water very slightly; in alcohol; freely in hydrochloric acid.

Copper arsenite. Dose 0.0005 every half hour; maximum 0.06. Soluble in alkalies, slightly in water.

Potassium arsenate. Dose 0.003—0.006; maximum single dose 0.006, or 0.02 daily. Soluble in water.

Sodium arsenate. Dose 0.001—0.008. Soluble in four parts water, two of glycerin, or sixty of boiling alcohol. This salt is less irritant to the stomach than most other arsenical preparations.

Iron arsenate. Dose 0.004—0.008. Soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Quinine arsenate. Dose 0.004—0.008. Soluble in hot water.

Caffeine arsenate. Soluble in hot water.

Atropine arsenate. Contains 19.72 per cent arsenic and 80.28 of atropine. Soluble in water and alcohol.



In pericarditis convallamarin has been highly recommended to sustain the action of the weakened heart.

When a true cardiac hypertrophy is advancing into spurious hypertrophy convallamarin has proved a useful remedy.

Strychnine arsenate. Dose 0.001—0.004. Soluble in fourteen parts of cold or in five parts of hot water.

Antimony arsenate. Dose 0.0013.

*Burggræve* ascribes a deobstruent value to antimony arsenate, and advises it in chronic pulmonary affections, and in muscular rheumatism.

The salient points on which to base the therapeutic use of arsenic are; first, its power of stopping glycogen formation; second, of checking emaciation; third, of causing gastric irritation when exhibited in toxic doses. It is not unreasonable to attribute to small doses a useful degree of irritation, with exaltation of function, corresponding to that produced by non-toxic doses of all other gastric irritants.

The arsenites are preferable to the less soluble arsenous acid for internal use, and their number, and the combination

with such useful agents as strychnine, iron, quinine, caffeine, copper, etc., give an unusual opportunity for nice selection.

The observation of *Ringer* as to the curative power of arsenic in the peculiar affection of the tongue he described, also favors the use of this agent in gastric affections, as the diseases of the tongue are so frequently dependent on disorders of the stomach.

Finally, we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of distinguishing between the effects of large and of small doses in administering arsenic. In malaria, where it acts directly as a germicide, the full quantity tolerated is obviously required; but in nearly all cases where arsenic has won favor it has been when given in doses far below the toxic point.

Chicago, Ill.



## SEXUAL IMPOTENCE IN THE MALE, AND ITS MODERN TREATMENT.

By A Specialist—T. W. Williams, M. D.

(Second Part.)



FEW words as to my method of administration, which is neither internal nor hypodermic but by direct absorption. The prepuce being turned back, and cleansed with extract witch hazel, from ten to twenty drops of the liquid is applied to the mucous surface of the prepuce and the glans penis with the finger, and well rubbed in. The foreskin is then replaced and almost immediately absorption takes place, the parts begin to warm up and the blood distends the organ. Once a day is usually often enough to apply it. As an adjuvant, and general nerve and sexual tonic, any of the

standard preparations of damiana, phosphorus, nux vomica, etc., may be used in conjunction with the local application; but the latter is our main reliance, and without it the others would be of little value.

The fluid is absorbed by the numerous radicals of the *membrana preputii*, and its effects are similar to those of a hypodermic injection, without its pain or soreness. This fluid, however, is inapplicable for hypodermic use, as it would cause local inflammation. I however frequently employ a combination of the aforementioned remedies, with the addition of 10 drops of the fluid, in the form of



In dysentery with tormina, tenesmus, colic or any increased peristalsis, try colocynthin 0.0001 every half hour.

*Convallamarin* is an admirable remedy for dyspnea, palpitation and other neurotic symptoms of disease of the heart.

a seminal suppository, in conjunction with the local application of the fluid. The oily body being introduced well up the rectum, where it will lie opposite the prostate and *vesiculae seminales*, slowly dissolves by the heat of the body, and the medicaments are gradually absorbed through the mucous membrane of the rectum, exerting their specific effects more certainly and pleasantly than if taken into the stomach. Saw palmetto, sandal and damiana, with the addition of *cannabis indica*, make a good seminal suppository. The only internal medicine really necessary is a phosphorus and *nux vomica* pill or tablet, combined with aloin, or some other good eliminant.

We have in the aphrodisitic fluid and seminal suppository an effective and scientific treatment for this annoying class of ailments, and in their use we can rely upon results as surely as when we administer quinine for ague. The treatment being almost entirely local, the generative trouble is cured without disturbing the stomach or affecting the general health unfavorably. On the contrary, these suppositories instead of causing any inconvenience, have invariably proved speedily curative of piles and other rectal troubles, whenever they have co-existed with generative debility, owing to their resolvent action on the mucous membranes.

Of course, broken down rouses, who have abused their generative powers to the limit, and are looking for some magic potion which will enable them to resume their former excesses, will be disappointed in this remedy. The days of miracles are passed. We can't eat our cake and have it too. The generative functions can be restored so as to permit of their use to that extent in-

tended by nature—say on an average once a week—but if the patient expects to be able to do so every night or oftener, he will have to call upon his patron saint, to prevail on St. Peter to grant a special dispensation, enabling him to violate the laws of nature with impunity.

Internally, the best combination is phosphorus, *nux vomica*, quinine, aloin and cascara, in pill or tablet form, in proportions graduated to the requirement of the case, three times a day. The cascara and aloin are included as eliminants. The lymph being a special cell-tonic, it is absolutely necessary for elimination of the effete material of broken-down cells to be effected. My usual formula for the seminal suppositories is ten drops of the lymph, with damiana, sandal oil and saw palmetto, combined with cocoa butter, *via rectum* every night at bedtime. We thus spare the stomach, and still utilize whatever aphrodisiac virtue damiana and saw palmetto possess. The latter we know has a beneficial effect upon the prostate and urethra. The ingredients of the lymph, pills and suppositories are synergic, and supplement each other; none of them being duplicated in the three preparations, except the lymph. The latter, being incorporated in a greasy body, is absorbed gradually during the repose of sleep, exerting a slow, cumulative effect, in conjunction with the other ingredients, which act directly upon the urethra, prostate gland and seminal vesicles, without disturbing the stomach or being altered by its juices.

Phosphorus being unsuited for local absorption, owing to its liability to set up local irritation, is combined with *nux* in the pill. Euphorbia, which is also unsuitable for rectal medication, is incorporated with a small proportion of can-



In cases where colocynthin is imminently needed as for threatened apoplexy, give 0.01 every hour until effect.

In ordinary cases, not pressing, where colocynthin is needed, give 0.001 repeated from three to seven times a day.

tharides and the animal extracts in the composition of the lymph. I formerly also combined a small quantity of solution of glonoin with the lymph, but as it undergoes chemical changes in the presence of alcohol, boric acid and glycerin (the vehicle), I now omit it entirely.

When the physician who is consulted upon a case of impotence, sexual weakness, or what not, has prescribed for his patient Aphrodisiac Lymph, 10 to 20 drops to be applied to the *membrana preputii* and glans penis once or twice a day; the seminal suppositories, one to be used at bedtime *via* the bowel; and the compound phosphorus pills—his conscience may be satisfied that he has done for his patient all that science and skill can do, and that no specialist, however expert, or whatever claims he may make to special skill, could do any more for him, with the chances in favor of his not being able to do half as much. He may prescribe, too, with as great a certainty as can be expected in medicine, that he will get *results*, and that his patient will be materially benefited, or entirely cured, if he follows the treatment up faithfully for three or four months.

In cases of false impotency, with absence of erection from lethargy of the organs and previous inactivity of the function, the cure will be speedy and absolutely certain. Finally, if he charges the patient no more than \$60 for a four months' course of treatment, thirty in advance as a retainer, and the balance in monthly instalments of \$10 each, his patient ought to be satisfied, having in all probability paid double that amount to quacks without receiving a particle of benefit, and might pay out as much more with the same result. This class of

sufferers, heretofore, have cheerfully paid large fees to those quacks, under the mistaken idea that they possessed some wonderful *secret* remedy unknown to the profession at large. But the public is learning better now, and in proportion as they realize that the said quacks at best are but sad fakes, they are more disposed to give their confidence to competent clinicians whose training eminently fits them for such work.

So much for "weak men," impotence, partial or complete, uncomplicated, met with in all classes of men in modern times whose general health is fairly good. I feel that I have already written too much; but the subject is one surrounded by difficulties to the inexperienced practitioner, treated of only informally by text-books, and but little understood. It is therefore necessary to go somewhat into detail. We have not touched on its complications, which are so numerous and common that one hesitates to attack them at all, for fear of trespassing far beyond the requirements of a dissertation of this character.

One of the most common complications of sexual impotence is *chronic prostatitis*, with hyperemia of the prostate, ejaculatory ducts and membranous portion of the urethra. The symptoms complained of are: Premature discharge in intercourse; prostatorrhea, oozing of slime resembling white of an egg, aggravated by erotic excitement; a disposition to pass water oftener than in health, attended with slight smarting, stinging or burning; dribbling of urine, the last drops being retained and dribbling out afterwards. In my clinic these cases are classed as "S. D. et U. C."—sexual debility with urethral complica-



Cocaine closely resembles caffeine in its effects during health, stimulating the brain and removing the sense of fatigue.

Cocaine quickens the pulse and the respiration, and increases arterial tension; also raising the temperature.

tions, and the most effective treatment consists in local applications to the deep urethra, in conjunction with the specific treatment already laid down herein.

The *ung. hydrarg. pernit.* with eucaine, is applied with the *porte caustique* once a week, and in the intervals we employ alternately deep urethral injections and urethral crayons, until the urethral and prostatic trouble is reduced. We seldom employ dilatation, for although these patients believe they have stricture, having been told so by the advertising quacks whom they have consulted, whatever constriction exists in the canal is due to its spongy, puffy condition.

For deep injection, zinc sulphate gr. v, and morphine sulphate gr. j, to the ounce of rose water, is one of the best. Hydrarg. bichlorid gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and eucaine gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the ounce of distilled water, is another good office prescription. Boric acid gr. 8, alum gr. 2, and morphine gr. j, to the ounce, is also good. Sometimes one of these, sometimes another, will work better in a particular case. I keep all three on my table and sometimes alternate them. For this purpose I use a silver catheter with a rubber bulb on one end, and a small oblong silver bulb, perforated with a number of small holes, at the terminal end. It is passed down the urethra until it enters the prostatic portion, slightly withdrawn so as not to enter the bladder, and about two ounces of the injection are slowly squeezed out (for about 5 minutes) and allowed to overflow around the catheter at the orifice of the urethra.

The crayons are made in a mould of my own invention, which casts 60 at one time. They are about three inches long, 3-16 of an inch in diameter at one end, tapering to a point at the other. Each

crayon contains 1-200 gr. hydrarg. bichlor., and proportionate amounts of Protargol, zinc sulphocarbolate, alum, and hydrastis, incorporated with cocoa butter, with just sufficient wax to make firm. One of these is used *per urethram* daily, except when the patient is taking deep urethral applications, then on alternate days. It is introduced full length, and as it dissolves is worked backward and retained fifteen minutes. The surplus that then flows out is wiped off, and a bit of cotton placed over the meatus to absorb further leakage, and prevent soiling the linen.

*Prematurity of discharge* is due to the hyperesthesia of the ejaculatory ducts and surrounding parts, and improves in proportion as that condition is overcome. It is sometimes largely due to natural excitability and nervousness of the patient. The American people do everything in too much of a hurry. "Gone to dinner—back in 20 minutes," is a sample. They perform other acts that should be done with due deliberation in the same nervous haste. They should take a lesson from the monarch of the forest in the copulative act. It should never be performed in five minutes—thirty would be more appropriate. The power to *retain* may be acquired by practice and will-power, and will bring the passive party nearer in accord, she usually being slower—partly due to her anatomical conformation, the clitoris being located where it does not effect contact so easily, and consequently does not receive sufficient excitation to induce the orgasm, especially if the active agent is hasty, careless or inexperienced in such matters. The fault in such cases is usually with the husband, who simply don't understand his business.

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Nine cases out of ten in which cicutine hydrobromate is indicated are controlled by seven granules a day or less.

Do not be in a hurry to push cicutine hydrobromate beyond seven granules a day excepting in pressing cases,

I need not extend this article to discuss other complications, such as piles, varicocele and rupture, as their treatment is too well understood to require any special elaboration in an article of this character. Varicocele, particularly, is a well known exciting and continuing cause of S. D. (sexual debility), and the method which I have found most satisfactory, is subcutaneous ligation, by Gross' method, and shortening of the scrotum when necessary, as recommended by Nicholas Senn.

But I do not feel that I should close this article without some reference to spermatorrhea in younger men, including the whole train of evils referred to by these patients, when consulting a physician, under the comprehensive designation of "seminal weakness," or as summed up in our clinic, "S. W." If we seek the causes of this widespread evil among young men, we must include all those circumstances concerned in the merging of childhood into pubescence, in which puberty ushers a new element into life and new powers seek expansion and proliferation, struggling to extend and engraft themselves for the transmission of life.

The premature exercise of the genitalic function, whether in a normal or abnormal manner, hastens the formation of the seminal fluid, the evacuation of which having been established, continues independent of the habit which first produced it, and its loss continues to occur spontaneously at intervals, and is highly injurious to the tender and undeveloped frame of youth and early manhood. Besides, its moral and psychic effects are pernicious in every way. These are increased and heightened by the false teachings of quacks, who exag-

gerate everything in order to alarm the innocent victims of early indiscretions, so as to render them an easier prey to their mercenary schemes. In my estimation masturbation, though a vile habit for a youth to contract, and like the use of liquor and tobacco, inimical to his full mental, moral and physical development, rarely if ever directly causes insanity. That it has done so in thousands of cases indirectly, we have the most indisputable evidence; in these cases mental alienation has resulted, not from the vice itself, but from hope and courage having been taken from the victim by the pernicious representations of quackery, which have poisoned the fountain of many a promising young life and overwhelmed it with despair.

Now what shall we do for this class of sufferers? We cannot chuck them under the chin and say, "don't you worry, my boy. That is nothing—just let it alone, give up the habit and take care of yourself, and you will be all right." Their sufferings are real for the time being, and their fear and anxiety too deeply rooted to be "piffed" away in any such manner; and they must be treated. More than half their actual physical sufferings are due to those digestive derangements so common at that period of life, and not only the digestive organs but the entire nervous system needs toning up. If they do not receive adequate encouragement and treatment from competent physicians they will fall into the hands of the quacks, and we might as well face the condition as we find it, and hold the whip-handle ourselves.

In these cases my treatment differs materially from that already described. Our cell tonics and aphrodisiacs are of no use here. After paying due atten-

When you do begin to push cicutine hydrobromate when moderate doses fail and the indication is correct, push it for keeps.

Cicutine hydrobromate is in every way superior to cicutine itself, which is not permanent but decomposes readily.

tion to digestive and other systemic derangements, catarrh, etc., special treatment is directed to the nervous and sexual system. Aloin, strychnine and belladonna is one of the best all-round combinations for these cases, for general treatment. I prescribe it in pill or tablet form three times a day; or the following antaphrodisiac nerve-tonic:

## B

Ext. valerian .....	gr. 1
Ferri bromid. ....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. hyoscyam. ....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Ext. nux vom. ....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Zinc phosphid. ....	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .

## M.

For each tablet. Direct: One three times a day, after meals. I cannot recommend this tablet too highly, to change off from the strychnine pill. Antaphrodisiacs are of great value in subduing the morbid erethism of the organs, generally present, and arresting involuntary losses, which always distress the patient, who has no faith in anything else so long as they occur. For this purpose, in conjunction with the above tablets I prescribe three grains camphor monobromide and two minimis fl. ext. pulsatilla, in tablet, at bedtime. At the same time I direct an antaphrodisiac suppository to be used *via rectum* on

going to bed. This treatment speedily arrests the losses; its effects in this regard are truly marvelous; it tones up the general system, and its psychologic influence is almost as beneficial as its medicinal; the patient feels a sense of security because he is "doing something for himself."

After continuing the treatment a few months the *habit* having been broken up, with the tendency to nocturnal recurrence of the emissions, the patient as a rule dismisses his harassing fears, his mind is directed into other channels, and he is all right.

In clinical practice we are constantly consulted by men in every grade of sexual weakness, from simple so-called spermatorrhea, or S. W., to absolute impotence, and presenting all kinds of complications. We cannot expect to lay down any inflexible, cast iron system of treatment suited to the requirements of all cases; but basing our practice upon the principles herein broadly enunciated, it can be modified so as to take in all variations. The general practitioner, without specializing, should at least give considerate attention to these diseases, upon the foundations of which the ducal palaces of therapeutic knaves have arisen all over this broad land.

Milwaukee, Wis., 314 Iron Block.

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### SUBSTITUTION.

**By Norman B. Harris, Manager of The Thomas Pharmacal Co.**

Y opinion as to the methods whereby the physician may be assured that his patient will get the genuine preparation prescribed is so at variance with that held by the majority of manufacturers, that were it generally known it would

tend to disturb rather than conciliate: No one has suffered more from genuinely malicious, uncalled-for substitution than ourselves. The pharmacist is made the "scapegoat" when substitution is discovered; but from personal investigations I am convinced that the great

In pains connected with the great arteries, aneurism and aortic pulsation especially, cicutine hydrobromate is specially effective.

In prescribing cicutine hydrobromate to an adult, unless the condition is quite acute begin with three granules a day.

majority of the men who labor so assiduously, in the work of maintaining proper distributing depots for medicines, are anxious to dispense only those remedies called for in the prescriptions of their physician patrons.

In these times of close competition—the department stores on one side and the cut-rate druggist on the other—the legitimate pharmacist is compelled to do all his work personally if possible, and to economize in every way; so he, next to the physician, is about the busiest man in the community. Under such circumstances is it not easy for him to misunderstand the motives of some who offer aid and advice? To the detriment of the smaller proprietary manufacturers, there is in active operation a concentrated effort to induce, aid and abet the filling of prescriptions for certain specialties, with mixtures of fluid extracts which are essentially different, and have been shown by clinical investigations, time and again, not to produce the same therapeutic effect that is invariably produced by the original. So long as firms with millions behind them will turn deaf ears to such disturbing and underhand work, what can little firms do, with only a few hundred dollars capital, towards preventing substitution? I could go into details and furnish evidence which would open the eyes of physicians as to the real factor back of this substitution evil.

From the proprietor's standpoint, another phase of the subject looms up. Less than a year ago, a gentleman told me that he had been for some four years working, night and day almost, and spending every dollar he could get hold of, to get a preparation he was manufacturing prescribed by physicians. He

had clinical reports of very great value; his preparation was acknowledged to have merit, and was being prescribed more frequently than, I might say, the majority of special pharmaceutical preparations. He had gotten into a business which he found from experience cost a large sum of money to exploit, and the sales should be correspondingly large to provide a reasonable income. He remarked that if he could only catch some firm of slight prominence substituting it, I should say imitating it, so that he could bring an action at law against them, and have the matter well aired in the "lay press," something like what is done with "Castoria," he would be warranted in paying the expense of both sides of the case. His idea was that the advertising part of it—the bringing of the name of his preparation, and the diseases for which it was prescribed by physicians, to the attention of the public—would result in such increased sales that the cost of such advertising would be much less than by his chosen method through medical journals. This man was just fairly aching for some excuse which would enable him to show the physicians, whom he had all along assured that he was working for exclusively, that he could sell without the necessity of their prescriptions.

From my study of all the "whoop and hurrah" made over substitution, I have decided that the man or firm having sufficient capital to carry on business properly does not worry very much about substitution. The little fellow, who cannot afford to have some one else get the dollars that really belong to him as compensation for his earnest efforts, is the one damaged, and likewise the one who never can have any protection un-

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In muscular irritability from over-use, overstrain or catching cold, cicutine hydrobromate is an excellent sedative.

Do your own surgery; and write an account of it for *The Surgical Clinic* to encourage the rest.

less he quits "howling" and gets hand-in-glove in co-operation with the physician.

Some of our good friends have proposed the establishment of a "Bureau of the Proprietary Manufacturers," for the purpose of putting down the substitution evil. This, if operated upon the right plan, would be slightly effective. It is my opinion, however, that the physician needs protection against substitution more than do "Proprietary Manufacturers." We caterers for the good-will and prescriptions of physicians are much more interested in knowing that their patients get what their prescriptions call for, than that some pharmacist is prosecuted for handing out Jones' corn-plaster when Smith's was called for.

The manager of one of our most up-to-date weekly medical journals, in writing to me upon this subject, says: "It is high time that *The Medical Press* should be aroused to its obvious duty," and as the subject under consideration was "The Protection of Proprietary Manufacturers Against Substitution," that was evidently the "duty" referred to. I have always held to the belief that it is the duty of a medical journal to protect its clientele—its physician subscribers. Are their interests second to those of "Proprietary Manufacturers" paying for advertising pages? If not, then it is the "duty" of "*The Medical Press*" to ferret out those large firms, who are permitting their salesmen and detail workers to disseminate questionable knowledge, as to what "so-and-so" is made of, and that a mixture of "this-and-that" will be quite as good and costs so much less, and hold them up to the physician in their proper light. Do this

and you have struck a "solar-plexus" blow at the root of the substitution evil.

We are making progress; and notwithstanding the united efforts against us our sales are gradually increasing, and we haven't uttered a "howl" to anybody about the "frauds" that we have discovered. I believe in working rather than howling, and in proving by our work in behalf of our physician friends our sincerity, and in the end I expect to have more friends and more dollars than the man who throws up his hands at first discovery and howls "Substitution!"

The wolf, you know, does that very thing when he has followed a scent over hill and down dale—passing on his way a luscious hare and a fat pheasant, although he is passionately fond of both—and at last, by the banks of a brooklet of sparkling water arrives at the spot where the carcass lay. To his dismay his rivals of fleeter foot have reached the goal in advance, and have eaten up the last morsel; whereupon he sits down on his hind legs, and "howls" mournfully, so mournfully perhaps that he awakens his friends (?) from their stupor and they, with distended bellies, drag themselves back to the scene of their late feast, and they too join in the "howl." *Are they really in sympathy with the one who has been vanquished?*

I believe every avenue of business is being gradually raised to a higher standard; and probably in twenty-five years from now an incentive to "live and let live" will take the place of the one prevailing to-day of "live and kill off."

95 Broad Street, New York.

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Our friend Harris undoubtedly uses

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*The Surgical Clinic* is going to be very popular, judging from the contributions coming in.

Better a mangy lion than a fat jackal. Do your own surgery; and get *The Surgical Clinic*.

the right sentiment; at least it appears so to us, and we are on both sides of

the fence. Let others speak, our doctors and our advertisers as well.—ED.



### HISTIONIC SUGGESTION: ITS SCIENTIFIC USE IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

By Levi D. Johnson, M. D.

Read before the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*  
—Man is possessed of a dual nature, the Subjective mind or the mind of the soul, which was given him by the Creator of the Universe at the moment of his conception, and an Objective mind or the mind of the brain, which begins at the moment of his birth. The above statement is so generally believed by all leading psychologists at the present time, and has been so clearly demonstrated, that I will offer no proofs of the statement, but enter upon a discussion of my subject with this as a working hypothesis.

The subjective mind directs in the placing and arrangement of all cell structures, making a complete and harmonious body. It is this mind which never sleeps, never tires, and never dies. It is this mind which stimulates and controls the involuntary muscles. It is this mind which keeps the heart beating and causes us to breathe without any effort on the part of the objective mind. It is the subjective mind which presides over the functions of the various organs. This mind is institutional, apparently exercising no reasoning powers.



In all hysterical affections, also in sexual erethism, camphor monobromide is especially indicated.—A. G. Kreider.

It is the objective mind which is the reasoning element in our being. Jesus of Nazareth was endowed with a perfect intuitive knowledge of the laws of the human soul. He explained to the world over eighteen hundred years ago the laws of nature concerning the healing of the body, as perfectly as the world was able to receive his teaching. All modern investigations and researches conspire to prove that the subjective mind controls the functions, sensations and conditions of the body, and that this subjective mind is constantly amenable to control by the power of suggestion.

One of the most satisfactory things in connection with this subject is, that these things are absolutely demonstrable every day. The law of nature is never failing. If it will work to-day, it will work every day under the same conditions. For many years scientists, and especially psychologists, have been endeavoring to discover the law. There have been unmistakable exhibitions of the power of the law in all ages and with all peoples, but the manifestations have been so varied, and under such different circumstances, that the stu-



Copper arsenite is extremely useful in the diarrhea of typhoid fever, particularly in children.—A. G. Kreider.

dent has been baffled many times in his attempts to come to a correct conclusion. The world-renowned Doctor Braid, of Manchester, England, is entitled to the credit of laying the foundation for the discovery of the law. It remained, however, for Professor Liebeault, of France, to formulate the law in 1893, and render it practically available to science. One of the principal reasons why the medical profession has not availed itself of this power, is that it has been surrounded by such mysteries, so mixed up with Fetishism, Hindooism, Brahminism, Mesmerism, Hypnotism, Divine Healing, Christian Science, Mental Science, Spiritualism, etc., that as a profession we have stood aloof, laughed, ridiculed, and failed to investigate.

I agree most heartily with Bernheim when he says that "This phenomenon is indisputably real. Some unable to explain it have denied it absolutely, refusing to bow before evidence of facts. Others look upon it as a supernatural authority from God or the devil. Some are wanting in scientific spirit, others err because modesty and humility are lacking. To deny what we cannot understand, to invoke the aid of God or the devil to explain what our poor human minds cannot conceive, is an evidence of a certain mental self-sufficiency, which is not characteristic of strong minds. The transmissions of the tones and inflections of the human voice by means of a wire and a vibrating plate, is a marvelous phenomenon which we can demonstrate much better than we can explain. The problems of infinity, of eternity without beginning, appear to our human understanding like inquiries of which it can conceive no solution, and yet the solution exists. All the psychic

orders are mysteries, the mechanism of which escapes us, and which nevertheless are carried out. Let us be content to be humble, feeling our insufficiency, and let us resign ourselves modestly not to overstep the limits of our intelligence."

Until quite recently the powers of Histiconic Suggestion have been connected to a greater or less extent with what is known as the "Phenomena of Hypnotism." But even the word hypnotism carries with it misleading ideas, especially with the public mind. Many, perhaps the majority, have the idea that the hypnotist can bring certain persons under his control and cause them to do things which they would not do under any circumstances were they not thus hypnotized; such as the committing of crime, and all the multitude of things which have been ascribed to hypnotism. It has been clearly demonstrated that such is not the case. A person cannot be hypnotized to do a thing to which he is morally opposed. It is now generally conceded, that to obtain the best results in the healing processes it is not necessary to put the patient in the somnambulistic or hypnotic state. In my own practice I never attempt to do this, except it be for deep anesthesia for surgical operations; and I am not sure that it is necessary then. When we study the phenomena of sleep we can see why this is the case.

Bernheim well says: "Sleep, whether it be artificial or spontaneous, does not mean the abolition of the mental faculties. It is a cerebral condition other than the waking one, which it is difficult to define, the study of which still remains for psychologists—a condition in which the phenomena of automatic life predominate, but in which the so-called

Colchicine is an active diuretic and increases the excretion of urinary solids, especially of uric acid.



Colchicine is the most useful single remedy in existence for the group of diseases known as gout and rheumatism.

reasoning faculties may be roused and concentrated upon a special point or a class of ideas. Concentration, the fixing of the nervous force upon the phenomenon, the image or idea suggested"—is what appears to dominate.

The time was in my own experience, when I supposed that in order to obtain the best results the patient must be brought into a somnambulistic or hypnotic state. I now find I can get better results without it. To one who has had experience and closely observed results, there can be no reasonable doubt in his mind but that Jesus of Nazareth was announcing a natural law, when he said: "If any two agree as to touching a thing which they desire, and believe that they receive it, they shall have it." He taught his disciples that the heavens and the earth might pass away, but his words never; for the simple reason that he was stating scientific facts, laws which never change. These laws existed and could have been operated just as well before Christ's time as during his life or since, had men understood them or applied them.

The term "Histionic Suggestion" was first used, so far as I know, as a name for this phenomenon by Professor Haeckel in his "Riddle of the Universe." It is thus named because the subtle power reaches and moves to activity every histologic cell in the body. It will stimulate those which are atrophied and regulate the supply of nutriment in cases of hypertrophy.

The necessary suggestion may be given in different ways, by many different methods. It may be given orally alone. It may be communicated by the touch, or by the expression of the countenance, or all of the different methods combined which is usually the most

In small doses colchicine increases the respiratory force but in large doses it depresses it. Remember this in prescribing.

effective. I think no one will have more skepticism to overcome relative to this matter than I had; but for twenty years I have made it a study, groping in the dark many times, then getting a few rays of light, baffled here and meeting with some success there, until at last I feel that I am out in the light—not that I know or understand all, but sufficient to give me a clear and successful working basis.

The object of this paper is to endeavor to stimulate my brethren in the medical profession to investigate and use in their practice this potent agent. It has been left in the hands of charlatans, and those who were ignorant of pathology and the scientific treatment of disease. I believe that it should be systematically taught in all our medical colleges. Every sanatorium, insane asylum and reformatory, should have a person connected with them who understands and successfully uses this psychopathic power. It is not only available in the treatment of many diseases, but it is the best method I know of for the treatment of perverted habits, such as cigarette smoking, hopeless dishonesty, kleptomania, sexual perversions, dangerous delusions, suicidal mania, willfulness, disobedience and untruthfulness in children, persistent rebellion against the providences of life, such as the loss of children or relatives.

I am frequently asked what *diseases* are amenable to treatment by Histionic Suggestion. The answer is, generally speaking, all functional diseases are perfectly controllable. More definitely, there is no disease which I would say is impossible to be cured, while the most simple malady may fail to be reached. For insomnia Histionic Suggestion approaches a specific. There is

Colchicine stimulates the function of the liver, increasing the flow of bile and possibly stimulating its internal secretions.

nothing like it which I have ever tried, to produce quiet, refreshing sleep, and break up the wakeful habits of nervous people. I know of nothing which approaches this form of treatment for chronic constipation. Incontinence of urine, especially in children, when it has become a nightly habit, usually yields very readily. In all cases of sexual functional derangement and irregularities, this treatment is a decided success. It is a great source of satisfaction to see long-standing cases of irregular and painful menstruation yield within a few days.

St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, many cases of asthma, are cured quickly and permanently.

I am aware that to those who are inexperienced with this method of treatment, the above statements will seem incredible. They were so to me in the past, but as for the class of cases which I have indicated, and many diseases which I have not enumerated, I have seen them cured so many times that there is a restful sense of certainty, which is indescribable, when a patient presents himself for treatment.

I will give a few illustrations:

1. A lady who had been a great sufferer for years, greatly afflicted with insomnia and an irritable bladder, which had to be evacuated from 4 to 10 times during the night, a nervous wreck, was positively assured that if she would present herself at my office the next day, from 3:00 to 3:15 p. m., I would cure her so that she would have no further trouble. She did so and was cured. From that time until this, she has been able to sleep soundly all night, and has been fully restored to health and strength. This patient had been treated by some of the best physicians in Los

The best effect of colchicine is obtained from doses just sufficient to cause slight nausea or just below this.

Angeles, and had been under my care for eighteen months previous to this time. I had exhausted all the means in the medical line which I thought promised anything for her recovery.

2. A middle-aged man, formerly a merchant, broken down, nervous prostration, insomnia, irritable stomach so that there were few things which he attempted to eat, and seldom would retain that which he did eat for more than half an hour, reduced in flesh from 185 to 130 pounds, had been treated by various physicians, had tried various climates for his health, steadily getting worse, discouraged, and said that he would try medicine no more. He was cured with four treatments.

3. A man upwards of 60 years old, had a hemorrhage in the right eye producing nearly total blindness, consulted an excellent oculist, who treated him for three months with but slight improvement, and had given him no encouragement that he would ever be better. He was cured in ten days so that his vision was as good as in the other eye, with no recurrence.

I have never failed in cases of painful and irregular menstruation, to bring on the menstrual period painlessly, within 36 hours from the time the treatment was first given, without using any medicine.

I might consume much more of your time calling attention to individual cases which have come under my observation; but that is not the object of this paper. I would, however, call your attention to the importance of this agent in producing anesthesia. In my own practice I have produced such profound anesthesia as to be able to perform very painful surgical operations, without the patient knowing that the work had been done.

In acute and painful affections like gout give a granule of colchicine every half hour until nausea is felt.

Dr. Morris, of New York, has recently operated for appendicitis, the patient talking all of the time, eyes wide open, and did not mistrust that any cutting was being done until the wound was closed.

In the face of such facts as these, should we sit still and allow others without scientific knowledge to enter the field, use the power, get the results, and we as a profession fail to receive any benefit therefrom? What attitude should we as a profession assume in reference to this occult power?

In the first place I would say, investigate, study, use it. I am not opposing the use of medicine. I am just as much a believer in the use of medicines as I ever was, and use them every day. But here are classes of patients which medicines do not reach, which can be cured in the ways I have indicated. It certainly seems to me that it becomes us as progressive and wide-awake scientific men, to embrace and use everything which will be the means of bringing relief to an afflicted humanity. Another thing: I believe there should be concerted action on the part of the medical profession to take this out of the hands of ignorant and unreliable people. There should be laws passed permitting only those who are regularly licensed by the State Board of Health to use this mighty agent. There would be much of detail to take into consideration relative to this matter, which it is not necessary for me to enter into to-night. But briefly speaking, I think that no one should be allowed to treat diseases who is not a graduate of medicine, unless it be those who have taken a course in this science, and with such collateral studies as may be necessary to make them proficient in the use

Never push colchicine to profuse vomiting and purgation, or you will have a serious case of collapse to treat.

of this science; and especially granted a license to practise by the State Board of Health just the same as a medical practitioner.

I will not enter into the details, or what might properly be called the technique of this treatment, but simply review the ground in a way which I hope will have the tendency to arouse your interest, and to lead you to investigate and to use this agent in connection with your regular medical practice.

Now I am frequently asked the question: "Can all physicians alike use His-tionic Suggestion successfully?" To this I would answer, "Psychiatric Power is like that of the poet. It is born, not made." Psychiatrists cannot be made to order in half a day. As Professor John D. Quackenbos, M. D., New York, says: "Success depends upon the ability to produce "*rappo rt*," a peculiar state of sympathy, and it is only a few men who are so constituted as to be *in rapport* with the majority of their race. Their sympathy must be genuine and thoroughly disinterested. They must be persons of the deepest feelings. They must be touched by that in life which is more precious than social ease, worldly distinction and business success. They must be impressible by the deeper springs of good in human nature. They must have insight into the darkest passions that convulse humanity; and above all, they must ardently desire to elevate and purify the souls in their keeping.

Whittier, Cal.

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The injection of a glass syringeful of lemon juice into the nose, after it has been cleansed of clots, will stop bleeding after everything else has failed.—*Mass. Med. Jour.*

Moderate doses of colchicine reduce the appetite. When this effect is wanted give a granule in water before meals.

**ALKALOIDAL MEDICA-  
TION—WHAT IS IT?**

By J. Robert Buchanan, M. D.



Read before the Hodgen Dis-  
trict Medical Society, Neva-  
da, Mo., July 11, 1901.

I have, by the caption of my paper, raised a question which, however competent each of you may be to answer, you expect and reasonably expect me to answer for you. I trust I may be mistaken in the statement that in its fullest extent I doubt if many of us—yes, if any of us—have given this question sufficiently close thought and investigation to correctly answer it. It may be, however, that you have been doing as I have done, quietly and carefully putting this new method of administration of drugs to a rigid test, and have been slow to call the attention of your fellow-practitioners to the result until you felt that you stood upon perfectly sure and safe ground. However this may be, gentlemen, I ask at your hands a careful consideration of the questions presented in this paper. My attention was called to this matter some four years ago by articles appearing in various journals. Dr. Waugh, of Chicago, in a number of articles on this question, especially impressed me by the clearness and forcefulness of the manner in which he presented his facts. Upon a closer inquiry I found that this new method differed from the old in the fact that in alkalometry the active principles of the drugs were separated one from another and all from the inert and often offending matter of the crude drug, and only such element administered as was indicated

in the particular case. To illustrate: When I was a boy, I remember very well that to a patient suffering with malarial poisoning, chills and fever, ague, as it was then called, the physician would administer ground red Peruvian bark mixed in molasses, thus converting the patient's stomach into a laboratory whose duty it was to extract from this bark the active principles, quinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, chinoidine, etc. Opium was given in its crude form of extract or tincture, at all times, to relieve pain, without any idea on the part of the administrator that it was a complex body containing the active and antagonistic principles of morphine, codeine, narceine, etc. But, thanks to the chemist and pharmacist, these complex bodies have been broken up, and instead of the crude drug we have the various active principles separated from the parent drug as Nature presented them to us, and each element has been tested and its physiological and therapeutical properties have been fully demonstrated, so that to-day all intelligent physicians know that to get the most satisfactory and beneficent effects from a drug we must select that element in the drug that is physiologically and therapeutically indicated in the case under treatment. We no longer, or rarely, give powdered extract of opium to our patients in 1-, 2- or 5-grain doses, as

In truly rheumatic affections colchicine is an admirable adjuvant and more highly valued than it has ever been previously,

For flatulent colic with sharp, shooting, tearing or dull aching in back, hip and leg without fever, give colchicine.

was formerly the custom, but instead administer the active element indicated in the case, morphine, codeine, apomorphine, heroin, etc.

Seldom do we prescribe *nux vomica* in solid or fluid extract or tincture, but instead we write some salt of strychnine. These three alkaloids, quinine, strychnine and morphine, are the older and more generally used of the active principles. The prejudices formerly existing against their use have about subsided. But how about the others? How many of us continue to use the solid and fluid extracts and the tinctures of equally uncertain and dangerous strength of aconite, *gelsemium*, *hyoscyamus*, *digitalis*, conium, belladonna, etc.? Upon what do you depend for the medicinal action of your aconite in whatever form you prescribe it? You answer at once, upon the active principle, aconitine. Just so; but how do you know how much of that active principle, the alkaloid, the particular sample you are giving contains? Have you any means of ascertaining except by the therapeutic or toxic effect it may have upon the patient after it is administered? Is it not true that no two samples of the crude drug yield the same per cent of the alkaloid upon which we depend for its effects? If this be true, then is the further fact not true, that each time we prescribe these remedies of uncertain strength do we not have to test or prove our medicine on that particular patient before we can tell what effect to expect from our remedy? If this be true, are we not, in using such uncertain remedies, wasting valuable time, subjecting our patients to great hazard and doing ourselves and our profession a great injustice in not using

remedies of known composition and strength?

Take, for instance, the drug digitalis. It is counted by many of our best and most conservative authors and teachers as the king of cardiac tonics. It is probably more frequently and generally used in this connection than any other remedy of its class. Some prefer a decoction of the leaves, some the solid extract, some the fluid extract, while others prescribe almost exclusively the tincture. All of them are of uncertain and often dangerous strength, no two samples containing a like amount of the various active or alkaloidal principles which are found in varying quantities in this drug.

What are the alkaloids found in digitalis upon the predominance of which, one or the other, the therapeutic or toxic effect depends? They are five in number according to Schmiedeberg: digitonin, digitalin, digitalein, digitoxin and digitin. Of these, digitalin and digitoxin are the stronger heart tonics; while digitalein is the more powerful diuretic, digitonin is an irritant and digitin is practically inert. In alkalometry the three first mentioned active principles are used combined, and hence the therapeutic effect is definite, a tonic to the heart and a stimulant to the kidneys.

What I have said in regard to digitalis is equally true of *hyoscyamus*, of *nux vomica*, of belladonna, of ergot, of *gelsemium*, of jaborandi, of *cytisus scoparius*, of *strophanthus hispidus*, of *sabadilla*, etc. Take any of the galenic preparations and they are of necessity of uncertain strength. They represent the total extractive principles of the crude drug and the prescriber has no means of determining which of these



Sciatica of the rheumatic type is usefully treated by moderate doses of colchicine, enough to keep the bowels soluble.

In gout clear the bowels with Saline Laxative and then give colchicine in small doses until nausea commences.

extractive elements predominates in a given sample. But you say these extracts, solid and fluid, and these tinctures are assayed. Yes, and sometimes, but not generally, standardized so far as one of the chief elements is concerned; but what about the concomitant or accompanying elements? For instance: In an assayed and standardized sample of fluid extract of *hyoscyamus*, you are given to understand the amount of hyoscyamine contained in it, but what knowledge have you of the other extractive, hyoscine? Nothing is said of this. In your sample of fluid extract of jaborandi you possibly may be advised as to the amount of pilocarpine contained in it, but you are left in entire ignorance as to the presence or absence of its congener jaborine. While both these elements are contained in jaborandi, they are therapeutically as antagonistic as it is possible for two elements to be.

In view of these facts, gentlemen, and they are facts sustained alike by theory and by practice, is it not time that we as therapeutists, having in our care the most sacred interests of our clientele,

should awaken to the supreme importance of using only drugs of a definite and known strength? And would it not be the part of wisdom to use only such preparations as represent one active element, or at least, if more than one active principle should be contained in it, then that the whole should act in harmony, and not in antagonism, thus complicating and frequently defeating the end for which the remedy was administered?

But, you ask, how can we reach a summation so devoutly to be wished for? Not by continuing to use the old crude and doubtful preparations of extracts, solid and fluid, abstracts and tinctures; but by following to a logical conclusion our own example in the use of quinine, morphine, strychnine and atropine, and only using these active principles, alkaloids or salts of them, glucosides, etc., of definite and known strength, unadulterated with foreign, inert, unnecessary or antagonistic elements, by pressing continuously to the front the "new method" of alkaloidal medication.

Nevada, Mo.



#### MEDICAL REMINISCENCES.

By J. Holcomb Burch, M. D.



NE hot sultry day in August, twenty-two years ago, I sat in my preceptor's office vainly struggling with my Gray's Anatomy, while my old friend, Dr. Higgins, was seated at his desk writing. I glanced over my book and saw approaching the office the financial magnate of the village, Mr. R., whose pendulous abdomen, red nose and florid face betokened his love for the good

things of this world. He entered the office, seated himself in the most accessible chair, and fixing his gaze upon the doctor, demanded:

"Doctor, I have but d——d little faith in your physic, but perhaps you may be able to tell me something about myself. I am, I believe, in a bad way."

"Hem." Was the sole response of the doctor, as he wheeled about in his chair and regarded his patient.



In the declining stages of gonorrhœa when indisposed to heal, the tonic astringent properties of collinsonia come in.

In full blooded individuals no matter what may be the nature of their ailment you will do well to give colchicine.

"For the past year," continued Mr. R—, "I have not slept well at night, being obliged to urinate several times, and each time I arise from bed I am dizzy and confused. To tell you the truth, Sir, my disposition is not the best. I am snappy and cross, and little things annoy me. My digestion is poor and I cannot concentrate myself on my work as I have done heretofore. I sometimes have an oppressive sensation in my chest, and my heart seems to beat too hard. In fact, I am not exactly myself. What shall I do?"

"Steal a horse," laconically replied the doctor.

"What's that you say, Sir," said Mr. R—, with asperity.

"Steal a horse," replied the doctor. "Break into a house. Rob a bank. Any d—d thing, in fact, that will force you behind the prison bars where you would be compelled to eat the simplest food and drink pure water."

Addressing me he continued:

"You see before you a representative case of what will prove to be in your time the most prevalent pathologic condition of this great country. Here is a man whom nature endowed with a perfect vital mechanism, free from disease or hereditary taint. He began life a poor boy. He worked like a fiend, ate like a wolf, and slept like a marmot. Having youth, perfect digestion and plenty of physical exercise, he digested and assimilated his food, and eliminated its waste products, and all went well. As years sped by he learned that his ever active brain would secure for him more of this world's goods than could be wrought by muscular exertion. He now became a director of men and a manipulator of finance. As his wealth increased, his gastronomic desires aug-

mented in like proportion. He ate and drank more and worked less. He formerly drank alcoholic beverages but rarely, while now he drinks several glasses of whisky and beer daily. He previously smoked occasionally, now he smokes from six to ten cigars during the day. Notwithstanding this abuse, Nature was very kind to him, and stood this extra strain for years.

"But the day of reckoning came at last, as it always does, and the tired and overworked organs ceased to perform their functions. First he suffered, although but slightly, from indigestion and constipation. His liver became inactive, his kidneys failed to eliminate waste products, his blood became charged with retrograde by-products of metamorphosis, and the process of being poisoned with his own poisons began."

Asking the patient to remove his clothing, he continued: "Observe the apex impulse, which is fully an inch below its normal position; and the arteries, which are hard and inelastic tubes, standing out like whipcords beneath the skin. Behold the superficial blood-vessels, dilated and gorged with blood. Also remark the blebby bags beneath the eyes. You notice that the breathing is labored from the slightest exertion. What does this train of conditions signify? It demonstrates that this human machine has been subjected to a pressure that it couldn't bear. Fuel has been piled upon the vital furnace too rapidly to be completely oxidized, and the waste-gates of elimination have become inadequate to expel the cinders of metabolism. The blood has been poisoned by the products of malassimilation, which have developed interstitial sclerotic changes within the kidneys. The heart, which has been forced to increased activity, to pump

Collinsonin is useful in cystitis especially of the calculous form, having some power of dissolving urinary concretions.

In enlargement of the prostate gland with relaxation rather than acute inflammation collinsonin is a useful remedy.

the blood through sclerosed and inelastic arteries, has become hypertrophied, with the initial evidences of failing compensation. Examine the urine and you will find traces of albumin. Feel the pulse, and it is hard and cordy.

"What is to be the final outcome? He may drop suddenly dead upon the street, he may be found dead in his bed, or he may die from uremic coma. In the beginning, when the condition was simply an autoinfection, a grain of calomel in divided doses, with proper regulation of diet and habits, would have obviated this complex pathologic state. Now all we can hope to do is to palliate and prolong life. We will prescribe gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of calomel every hour until six doses have been taken, after which the bowels are to be flushed with a mixture containing magnesia sulphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., magnesia carbonate 1 dram, peppermint water 8 oz., of which a tablespoonful is to be given every hour until free catharsis is established. He is also to follow a rigid dietetic regimen. He must avoid alcoholics of all kinds, and also coffee; in place of which he is to drink at least two quarts of pure water, or better still, the same amount of Vichy. For his breakfast he may eat a dish of well-steamed rice or oatmeal, a piece of toast which is to be toasted in an oven, and a glass of milk. For his dinner he may have a plain vegetable soup or clam bouillon, but all kinds of soups made from beef-extracts or stock soup preparations, which are prepared by boiling joints or soup-bones, are to be strictly avoided. He may partake of all kinds of boiled or broiled fish except salmon. He may also eat boiled, broiled or roast game, or butchers' meat except pork, in very moderate quantities, and only once daily. All kinds of salads are to be

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Colchicine is man's remedy rather than a woman's, and the science of giving it lies in giving little enough.

avoided, as is also every variety of pastry. For dessert he is to indulge only in ripe sweet fruits of the season. Stale bread may be eaten, but warm bread and biscuit are to be avoided. Nearly all well cooked vegetables except beans may be allowed. For supper, he is to be given only light farinaceous food and a glass of milk."

During the doctor's discourse, an expression of the most intense anxiety manifested itself upon Mr. R.—'s features. In a plaintive and querulous voice, he cried:

"Doctor, for years you have been my closest friend and most intimate companion. How could you silently thus behold me murdering myself without a word of protest?"

"Jack," replied the doctor, "my long experience has taught me that proffered advice is never accepted, and offered services are always rejected. Many times I have told you that you were drinking too much. You called me a temperance fanatic. Often have I reminded you that you were a glutton. You called me a crank."

Baldwinsville, N. Y.

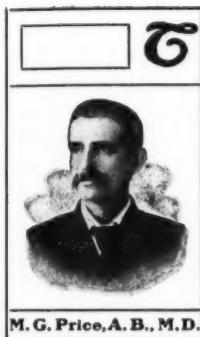
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Thymol carbonate, also known as tyratol, is suggested by Pool as an anthelmintic. It is a white crystalline tasteless substance of neutral reaction, m. p. 49° [I suppose C., hence equals 120.2 degrees F.]. Alcoholic potassa and the juices of the intestines decompose it into phenol and carbonic acid. Dose for adults 2 gm., for children 1 gm., and for small children  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The remedy is given four days in succession and on the fifth day a cathartic. Manufact. by chem. fabrik von Heyden.—(Pharm. Ztg. 46, page 316, Pharmac. Rev.)

Collinsonin is a tonic astringent useful for relaxation in any part of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane.

## THERMOMETRY.

By M. G. Price, A. B., M. D.



M. G. Price, A. B., M. D.

THE thermometer is an instrument for detecting differences in temperature. It was invented in the sixteenth century. Several parties claim the honor, of whom we may mention Fludd, Drebbel and Santorio but the instrument invented

by Galileo, prior to 1597, is entitled to the credit of being the precursor of accurate thermometers.

The idea of self-registering thermometers early presented itself, and Sixe, in 1782, succeeded in perfecting an instrument of this character. An account of the thermometer would be inexcusably incomplete without mentioning Fahrenheit, Reaumur and Celsius (the centigrade). These inventors turned their ingenuity only to the making of the scale readings and not to the instrument proper.

We have often wondered how the delicate little machines were made. We have held them close to the flame, and the mercury would quickly and majestically as a great river, flow up to the top of the tube; then we have broken them and looked for its lumen, but so far as our sight was concerned it had none; yet there was a hole through which that mercury rose, but it was as fine as a hair.

Pardon us if we take you into the workshop a while, when we will see the mechanic as he works away at this, the

crowning triumph of human ingenuity. The tube is sometimes made with elliptical bore, to insure invisibility of the column of mercury. Usually it is circular in section. The internal diameter must be uniform. It is tested by a preliminary calibration in which a short thread of mercury is measured in different parts of the tube. The length of the stem and the range of the thermometer having been decided upon, the size of the bulb is calculated from the known expansion of the mercury and the section of the bore; the bulb is made as nearly as possible the right size by blowing it from the tube, or by forming it of a glass cylinder and attaching it to the stem. It is usually cylindric in form, and must be of uniform thickness. It requires the utmost care to keep the bulb and stem dry and clean, and to fill them with recently distilled mercury. The mercury is boiled in the thermometer for some time, to drive out all traces of air and moisture. The point of the stem is then sealed off. For two or three years the glass of which the thermometer is made gradually contracts, and then the readings would be altered. To avoid this the thermometers are made and packed away to "season" the required length of time, and then the scales are engraved upon them. Still there are occasional discrepancies which need noting; these are corrected by observations for that purpose. In this country this is done by the Yale and Kew observatories. Clinical thermometers are maximum or self registering, that is, a portion of the mercury separates itself from the main body, or

Wandering muscular pains, the chronic forms of myalgia, are greatly benefited by one to three granules of colchicine daily.

For the numerous ills that come from overeating, colchicine is the remedy no matter what form they take.

is separated by a device in the twist of the tube, so as to remain stationary when the thermometer is taken away from the body, until shaken down; and thus indicates the highest temperature during the observation.

There are three makes of clinical thermometers which we will describe: First, that made by The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., of Chicago, and called the "twin bulb." It has several advantages; it doubles the strength of the bulb, the weak point in every thermometer; it carries double the usual amount of mercury, consequently increasing the diameter of the bore, producing a broader lens and longer scale, a very important matter. The larger the bore, the self-registering contraction better formed, combined with the increased weight of mercury, cause it to shake down easily. The double bulb makes the thermometer twice as sensitive, and consequently it registers the more quickly.

Chas. S. Ruckstuhl, of St. Louis, makes a thermometer with a "lens-finder;" which consists of a red line on each side of the column of mercury, and is a real help for bad vision, or when in a room where there is an insufficient light. It is an ideal thermometer for home use.

The Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y., have advanced one step farther than most manufacturers, and are making an aseptic case for their thermometer. The idea is unique and original with these people. Those acquainted with the use of the thermometer will at once think of its filthiness, and see the point in the aseptic case. Rosenberger has recently investigated the power of the clinical thermometer to carry bacteria, and comes to the following conclusions:

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In plethoric conditions generally a single granule of colchicine before each meal is all that is necessary.

1. It is possible for the thermometer to be laden with the usual flora of the oral cavity.

2. Such bacteria retain their capacity for growth for at least two months.

3. Many pathogenic bacteria possess the same capability.

4. Each patient should be possessed of a thermometer as his own property, but when that is not possible the thermometer should be thoroughly disinfected before using.

5. The custom prevalent in hospitals of keeping thermometers in disinfecting solutions is commended.

This case is a pocket sterilizer, that works while the thermometer is idle. It consists of a glass tube with hard rubber mountings, that perfectly retain the thermometer in a 1-500 bichloride solution, which insures you against infection.

Now, then, let us employ our inventive genius for a few moments, and make a "perfect" thermometer case; and all take Abbott's "twin-bulb," and engrave upon its scale a Ruckstuhl "lens-finder," and then place it in the Norwich aseptic case; and you have all that could be desired.

But after you have this perfect thermometer, what are you going to do with it? Take it out of the case and have it washed in cold water, in the presence of the patient, then shake the mercury down to 95. It is funny how some people do this. Not long ago we saw a doctor hammer one over his knee, until it seemed he would drive his heel through the floor; and he succeeded by slowly taking seven or eight licks to accomplish his purpose. This is wrong, and will destroy the thermometer, by fracturing its inside wall and thus rendering it useless. To shake the column

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In uric acid conditions without distinct plethora a single granule of colchicine at bedtime usually suffices.

down properly, take it by the top and sling it as though you would sling a drop of water off its bulb—one or two motions and the work is done, and the instrument unharmed. Now place it in the axilla, the most suitable place for general purposes, although the groin, vagina, rectum or mouth may be used; but there is no danger in the axilla from children and insane people. See that the skin entirely surrounds the instrument and is not too moist. If it is dry and harsh, moisten with warm water, and dry before use. Place the bulb in the arm pit, and bring the arm well up on the chest. The axillary temperature is 98.6, and is the same in the mouth; but in the rectum and vagina it is fully one-half degree higher. The instrument ought to register in one-half minute. Take the thermometer out and note the reading, wash, and return to the case. This is called taking the temperature.

But what of it, after you have taken it? Much every way. As an instrument of diagnosis the thermometer is all important indeed. To illustrate: A child is unwell, want of appetite and restlessness are the only symptoms in evidence. The complaint is indistinct, but the thermometer shows that we have considerable fever to deal with. Thus we are put on our guard, our examination is more thorough; and more suitable care is had of the patient. Suppose the temperature in this case was high in the morning—we would look for some acute infectious disease.

In a markedly depraved condition of the body without any distinct organic disease, the existence of temporary fever probably points to tuberculosis. A sin-

gle chill with a rise of temperature to 104, points to suppuration, if from the nature of the disease we can expect such a result. The course of the fever in some diseases is so characteristic that we may sometimes make an exact diagnosis from this alone; and anyway, taken in connection with the other symptoms, it is an important aid in diagnosis. In the progress of a febrile disease, the thermometer by its readings gives notice when important events are taking place. Sudden exacerbations are noted by a rise of temperature, sometimes signifying that pneumonia has set in, as frequently occurs in *La Grippe* and some other ailments.

Again, a sudden fall to 97 or 96 in typhoid denoted hemorrhage. In the case of a very interesting young lady, sick with typhoid, she had had a profuse hemorrhage from the bowels, but appeared to have rallied; the temperature had gone up to its wonted height, and we thought that the danger from this source was probably past; when after the lapse of 24 hours, one evening we saw the column of mercury wavering, with a downward tendency. Down, down it sank, until it stood at 97, accompanied by the most pronounced symptoms of shock and collapse. In a few hours the blood appeared in the stools, followed in a few more by the death of the patient.

In typhoid the temperature is of such a character as to be pathognomonic of the disease, and in it the thermometer becomes quite an important aid.

Wunderlich has said: "A pyrexia which on the second day borders on 104, is not typhoid.

"A pyrexia which after the evening of



The maximum dose of collinsonin may be put at 0.25 every two to four hours until the effect is manifested.

In chronic affections give a granule of colchicine every two to four hours, just enough to render the bowels easy.

the fourth day does not reach a temperature higher than 102, is not typhoid.

"A pyrexia which in the second part

of the first week presents a temperature invariably below 102.5, is not typhoid."

Mosheim, Tenn.



#### QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDUCT OF A DOCTOR.

By Jos. Sanders, M. D.

Holy Writ teaches that a doctor should be a good man, skilled in healing, and no less should be expected by our *clientele* than Holy Writ requires.

The doctor, being the custodian of human life, should possess the highest type of competency, honesty and honor. He should be a close student all through life, and if possible he should spend a few weeks every year in some reliable clinical institution, perfecting himself in the most recent medical and surgical discoveries. He should be a member of medical societies, attend their meetings and exchange views with his medical brethren, as often as circumstances will permit. The art of medicine and surgery is the most progressive science extant, and its devotees, who have the care and responsibilities of human life intrusted to their keeping, cannot be too diligent in research.

It would seem that a profession which tenders its skill in staying the hand of Death, and in the relief of human suffering, as an inducement to command patronage, ought to be too sacred to keep within its fold the incompetent, the unscrupulous and intemperate; yet many times men with but little knowledge of

the science of medicine are privileged to pass its threshold. They swing out their signs, which bear the same significance to the laity as similar signs before the offices of the most ardent students of Æsculapius; and unfortunately the public, having no immediate way to determine the qualifications of a doctor, employs him, because he has the prefix Doctor, is intelligent in appearance, belongs to some society or religious order which commands allegiance, or upon the recommendation of some friend. He may thus gain practice and, if competent, prosper; but if otherwise than competent, eventually the lives of those near and dear to your hearts will pay the penalty, for enlisting his services with a hope of relieving loved ones of suffering and restoring them to health. Because of the inability of the human family to judge correctly of the qualifications of a doctor, the law, both human and divine, excuses them from all responsibility as to the sad consequences of such a mistake.

The conditions that permit the quack to prosper likewise permit of Dowiesism, and other forms of faith-healing. This may all be excusable, but there is

Collinsonin may be termed a general tonic astringent to the entire inner skin through all of its ramifications.



The ordinary dose of collinsonin is 0.01 every half hour until the desired effect shall have been obtained.

no excuse for men of reasonable intelligence, who will employ unscrupulous and intemperate men to administer to their physical needs, and thus persist in burdening the medical profession with such unworthy characters. Any doctor who will prey upon the ignorance of the invalid to further his personal gains, or who will stoop to commit a crime in secret for reward, or even the protection of character, should be banished without the pale of civilization. An intemperate doctor is a physical and moral detriment to any community. If the good people would exercise the same degree of judgment in selecting a medical adviser that they do in their business matters, the medical profession would soon be known as a profession of sober men. No man is capable of thinking clearly when intoxicated, and no man can be a close student who is addicted to such habits. There is no other learned profession where a man can hold a respectable *clientele*, and repeatedly be found with bloated face and congested eyes, the result of habitual use of foaming beer and sparkling wines. And yet we find apparently intelligent people trusting their lives and the lives of their innocent children to just such characters. We would not trust a man thus afflicted with any other responsible duty, and let us hope the day is not far distant when men will regard their lives, and the lives of the members of their families, as too sacred to be given into the custody of a doctor who is occasionally or habitually drunk.

The doctor should be honest, and people should be reasonable in their demands. Many diseases will develop slowly, and frequently three or four days will elapse before the doctor can

make a correct diagnosis. Especially is this true with typhoid fever and other highly malignant difficulties. The doctor should frankly state the condition to the family and with reasonable and intelligent people he will be credited with pursuing a careful and conservative course, and ought to be thought well of by them for having done so.

Providence wisely keeps man in darkness regarding the day and hour of death, yet by certain signs and symptoms, the doctor can judge fairly well as to the probable outcome of the case, and ought to keep the family duly informed as to the condition of the patient. Occasionally people die suddenly, and unexpectedly to both friends and doctor, and frequently they recover when death seems imminent. In either case the doctor should not be judged harshly, as he may be thoroughly conversant with the patient's condition, but from unseen and invisible causes the change results. No honest doctor will stand at the bedside of a patient whose life, he believes, is fast ebbing away, and encourage him in believing he will recover. Let the doctor gently inform his patient as to his prospect, that he may have a last chance to make such temporal and spiritual preparations as his circumstances might demand.

An honorable doctor will not enter the sick room and while away his time in gossipy conversation. He should consider that he has been called to relieve the sick, and regard this as his special mission. It is dishonorable to say unkind things of one's neighbors, if the things said are true; and more especially does a doctor show a lack of culture who will enter the sick room and there comment on the shortcomings of his neighbor physician. He throws the medicine in the

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In all forms of chronic respiratory catarrh with relaxation the use of collinsonin has proved of decided benefit.

Collinsonin exerts its tonic astringent effect upon all the mucous membranes, genito-urinary, respiratory and gastrointestinal.

fire or out of the window, and criticises the doctor who was previously employed in the case; all this is clearly an effort, in the minds of intelligent people, to ingratiate himself in the good graces of the family by appealing to their prejudices. Many times people will become dissatisfied, and dismiss a doctor who is doing all that medical science can do to relieve his patient. His successor, recognizing these facts, if a gentleman, will do what he can in a reasonable way to disabuse the minds of the members of the

family, of their erroneous position. If he is not certain as to the propriety of the treatment previously administered, he should at least make no comments; and if he has reason to believe the patient has been the dupe of some blatant quack, it is better to remain silent. Comment will do the sick no good; and the doctor's call being one of mercy, he acts dishonorably if he transcends the bounds of his mission to comment unfavorably on what has been done.

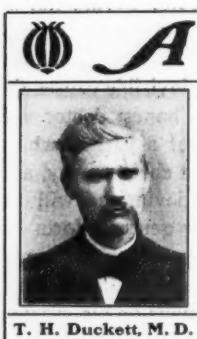
Glenview, Ill.



#### ALKALOMETRY.

By T. H. Duckett, M. D.

(Read before the Barton County Medical Society, Nov. 7, 1901.)



T. H. Duckett, M. D.

LKALOME TRY, or alkaloidal medicatio , had its birth in F lgium, but its most flourishing development has been in America. About fifty years ago Prof. Adolf Burggræve, of the University of Ghent, conceived the idea of administering in disease, according to certain simple rules, the active principles of plants or drugs made into granules. This was suggested because the remedy could be mathematically measured and dispensed in the smallest possible dose; receiving the appellation of Dosimetry, in contradistinction from other methods then in vogue.

Dosimetry is not a new system, nor is it a complete practice; but so far as the active principles of medicine can be ob-

Minister's sore-throat is one of the forms of mucous relaxation which is benefited by the use of collinsonin.

tained, it is the ideal practice. A good many of the most learned men of American practice of to-day are disciples of Dosimetry. We have to-day such men as Shaller, Abbott and Aulde, standing at the head of the profession, who are devoting their entire time and talent to Dosimetry. The W. C. Abbott Co., of Chicago, has one of the largest chemical manufacturing establishments in the world, chemicalizing and purifying the actual principles of medicine, and putting them into granules of accurate mathematical doses, in which we have all of the elements necessary for a complete array against disease. This I base upon the fact that from the active principles of medicines we get the quickest and surest results. When administered properly, they are neither unwieldy nor palatable.

To illustrate, we will take the cinchona bark, which we once used to combat the plasmodia of malaria. When we obtained the extract (of which five grains was equal to eighty grains of the crude

Even in hemorrhoids and other rectal maladies the tonic astringent effect of collinsonin has been utilized.

drug), we thought we had wonderfully simplified the method of giving the drug. But when the noble chemist isolated and obtained the active principle, quinine, ten grains of which would equal one ounce of the crude drug, we reluctantly discarded the powdered bark and extract, and forever relegated them to the past. In this we have the God-given principle, with the dirt and various noxious principles left out; following out the dictum, the smallest dose and the most palatable, gives the surest, quickest and most lasting effect.

Again, we will take opium, without which our armamentarium is incomplete; but the crude drug is an unpalatable dose, sickening and bulky. For all this, it is a good remedy; but morphine is clean, light, unbulky, quickly soluble and palatable, perfectly clean from dirt, can be used hypodermically, endermically and by the stomach, with impunity; will answer every purpose for which opium is indicated and can be given in small amount. Aconite is good, but aconitine is the pure remedy, without the impurities, more palatable, less in bulk, and will answer every indication that the aconite will. Belladonna is likewise an indispensable remedy, meeting the demands in many diseases, but the atropine is the true principle, and will much more effectually meet all the indications that can be met with belladonna.

We will next take digitalis, a drug that is used a great deal, and in which we have the active principles digitalin, digitin, digitalein, digitonin, and digitoxin, all differing in their therapeutic properties and actions, but nevertheless, they are each invariable. Now, while all five of these active therapeutic agents may be found in the fluid extract and tincture, they all differ in their thera-

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In dysmenorrhea collinsonin has been recommended, but the special form amenable to it is not yet differentiated.

peutical properties, and exert a wide difference of effect in a physiologic sense. So when we give a fluid extract or tincture, we do not know which of these active principles is going to predominate. There is as yet a variance of opinion as to the exact effect of each of these principles. While one acts on the heart by giving strength to its muscles, and is non-cumulative, another astranges the vessels of the heart, depriving it of its nutrition, producing fatty degeneration, and is cumulative, etc. But while this is true, it is a step in the direction of ascertaining the true therapy of the drug, and placing it before the profession in its simplicity in every respect.

Without taxing your time with further illustrating, suffice it to say that that which is true of the few drugs I have mentioned, is true of most all the drugs in the Pharmacopoeia. In conclusion, that which I wish most to emphasize, is the absolute necessity of every progressive, up-to-date physician making his selection from drugs which will give the best effect, concentrative, in minimal dosage and maximal palatability; all of which can be found in the active principles.

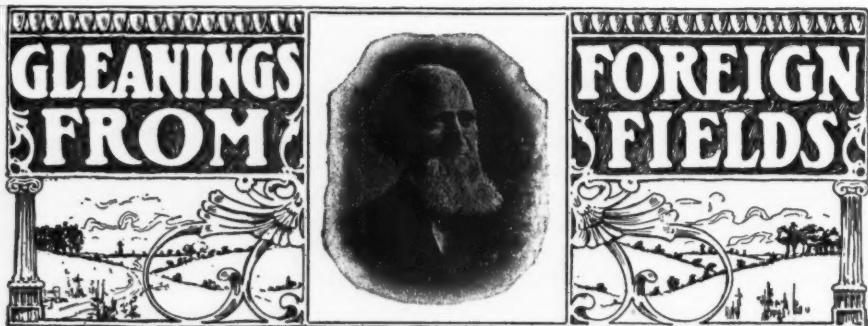
Milford, Mo.



The State Entomologist of New Jersey says that the mosquitoes peculiar to that state can't bite, won't bite, and have in fact nothing to bite with; while the musical insect that devastates the Jersey shore is common to the entire eastern seaboard. Well, we must modify our statements hereafter, and simply say that in Jersey the common mosquito bites with a voracity, hums with an emphasis, and presents himself in numbers, unheard of in less favored climates.

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In convalescence from acute fevers the mild tonic astringent effect of collinsonin is admirably displayed.



Translated by E. M. Epstein, M. D.

#### UNNA: SODIUM SUPEROXIDE SOAP.

(*Monatsh. f. Prakt. Dermat.*, 29 Bd. 4H ft.) Oxidizing remedies are necessary for softening and depigmenting purposes, which are specially indicated in cases of acne, where there is need of removing a general hyperkeratosis, comedones, punctations, and blackening from application of medicinal agents all at the same time. For these purposes sulphur was hitherto used, which, however acts reducingly, for which reason intercurrent oxidizing agents became necessary. In the above indications a remedy which is alkaline and oxidizing at the same time is sufficient. As such Unna recommends a dehydrated sodium soap. As the best base recommends itself an unctuous soap composed of three parts liquid paraffin and seven parts thoroughly dried *sapo medicatus*. This  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$  soap gave Unna his expected results, and he knows no other remedy which can in so short a time restore a pale, excessively keratic, comedoful, black-pointed face to a rosy, healthy complexion and soft cuticle. In lighter cases the soap is used once only, before retiring at night and in severer cases with every ablation, say three times a day, lightly ap-

plied. A lather is made of this saponaceous ointment with a wet pledge of cotton on the skin, and applied until it begins to smart, when it is quickly washed off with water. After the soap is used, other indicated remedies may be applied (as, e. g., zinc sulphide paste, or zinc-resorcin-sublimate paste, etc.). In inveterate cases it is best to begin with a 20 per cent  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$  soap, and as the improvement progresses proceed with a 5 to 2 per cent. one. The milder soaps are used longer in lathering. Especially effective is this remedy in rosacea punctata.—(*Ibid.*)



#### FRESH VEGETABLES.

If vegetables could only be sterilized! The fact is that our vegetables frequently transmit to us diseases. Metchnikoff attributes certain forms of appendicitis to the presence of worms in the intestines, the origin of which parasites is imputable to our ingestion of salads, green vegetables, fruit, etc. The various tenias invade us by the same port of entry.

And here is what Prof. Ceresole of

Padua has to say on the subject, and what a sorrowful picture he gives us of the vegetarian diet. Prof. Ceresole sauntered out to the market of his native village to buy divers varieties of vegetables: lettuce, endive, radishes and celery; and after having washed them conscientiously in sterilized water he examined microscopically the washing water; and, *horresco referens*, he counted fifty-two species of parasites, among them amoebas, anguillulas, eggs of tenia, of oxyuris, of trichocephalus and ankylostomas. He cited some species: *Amœba coli*, *balantidium*, *anguillula stercorale*, *tenia echinococcus*, *tricocephalus dispar*, *ankylostoma duodenale*, *oxyuris vermicularis*, etc. This enumeration is not very assuring; the *amœba coli* gives dysentery, the *balantidium* and *anguillula* give diarrhea, *ankylostoma* gives pernicious anemia, *tenia echinococcus* gives hepatic cysts, and *trichocephalus dispar* is the worm of appendicitis. And that is not all yet. Prof. Ceresole saw more varieties of microbes in his salad of Padua, viz., *bacillus coli*, *bacillus septicus* and *bacillus tetani*, all in one collection. So Prof. Ceresole does not eat any more green vegetables without sterilizing them, and he recommends everyone to do the same.

But how disinfect your green vegetables? The process of this Italian bacteriologist is to wash thoroughly the green vegetables for half an hour in a 3 per cent solution of tartaric acid. This solution has an agreeable taste, is cheap and its antiseptic power is according to Prof. C. certain; for a salad previously moistened with a culture of cholera bacillus was completely disinfected after an immersion in it for five minutes.

This is good enough for the comma bacillus, which is not very resistant,

In cerebral congestion one of the most active revulsives at our command is to be found in coloeynthin.

but what about the others? It may be necessary to know how each behaves in the presence of the acid solution. But let this be as it may, the tartaric acid may be efficacious against the majority of microbes and parasites, and a previous washing may be frequently efficacious. At any rate it is Prof. Ceresole who recommends it. So let us eat our vegetables with perfect confidence after washing them as he does.—(*La Revue Medicale*, Sept., 1901.)

\* \* \*

Sero-therapy in ulcer of the leg. This is recommended by Docentes Drs. Hohl and Bukovsky (*Verhandlungen der Boehm. Akademie*, VIII Jahrg. Abth., II, No. 2). In the secretion of the ulcers there is a comparatively small number of pathogenic micro-organisms. These are: *Bac. pyocyaneus*, *staphylococcus*, *proteus*, *bacterium coli*, *streptococcus*, and *pneumococcus Friedländer*. Inasmuch as these microorganisms are the main cause of the enlargement of the sore and of the insufficient tendency to form granulations, therefore the above-mentioned authors directed their therapy against the bacteria.

This consists in the following: Two to three times a day a compress containing the metabolic products of *bac. pyocyaneus* — *pyocyaneoplasmin*, or *pyocyaneoprotein* — is put on the sore. After twenty-four hours the secretion is already smaller; after one to ten days there is a clean granulating surface. The time of healing depends upon the condition of the sore and its complications with eczema, varix, cicatrical surrounding and elephantiasis, and fluctuates between 16½ to 57 days.

One hundred cases in all were treated in this way, without selection and with

In dropsy collinsonin acts as a diuretic, and a tonic astringent to the mucosa of the stomach and urinary organs.

out reference to the condition of the sore. No disturbance of the organism occurred and no local irritation. The authors come to the conclusion that it is possible to cure any leg-sore with the toxin of the *bac. pyocyaneus*. The percentage of the cured cases in the clinic of Prof. Janovsky in Prague rose from 56 per cent in 1892, 60 per cent in 1893, 47 per cent in 1894, 52 per cent in 1895, and 57 per cent in 1896 to 90 per cent under the toxin therapy.



#### ARSENIC.

We notice the following on arsenic as the latest, most reliable, in the "*Jahresbericht d Pharmacie, 1899*," published in 1901. W. Scholtz examined the cutaneous scales, hair, perspiration and urine, from a psoriatic patient, with Marsh's test for arsenic, and the results were negative. When, however, he examined the same things by means of the *Penicillium brevicaule*, he got the distinct garlic smell of volatilized arsenic.

Heffter investigated the duration of arsenic in the bodily organism, and found that it leaves it now sooner and now later. It was detected in the urine on the fourth day after ingestion, but could not be any more on the eighth day. The amount excreted was 0.0016 after ingestion of 0.019, and 0.003 after 0.015 hypodermically given. This would give an excretion of 8 to 10 per cent.

As to how long arsenic remains in the organism, D. Scherbatscheff agrees with Brouardel and Pouchet, that it does so much longer than is usually thought. It remains longest in the brain and the bones. Experiments made on dogs



*Colocynthin* has proved an effective diuretic whenever a stimulant to the renal dialyzing apparatus is needed.

showed that after ingestion of 0.09 it was detected after 120 days and again after 0.09 in 5 months, and after ingestion of respectively 0.015 and 0.035, it was detected after 83 and 102 days.—(*Jahresbericht d Pharmacie*, No. 34, 1901, pp. 679-680.)



#### ABRIN AND JEQUIRITOL.

From the seeds of the *Abrus Precatorius*, known as jequirity seeds (which are made into rosaries, hence the designation "precatorius"—praying), there is extracted with a 4 per cent solution of common salt the substance called "abrin" which is precipitated from that solution with acetic acid and common salt, and dialyzed. Abrin is to be regarded as a toxic globulin which occurs in connection with an albumose. Ehrlich assumes, though without further evidence, that that albumose is the toxic principle.

Minimal traces of abrin dropped into the eye produce a severe croupous conjunctivitis which may destroy the eye. Similar results may come from its application to any other mucosa. Hypodermically injected it is the most violent poison known. Edema develops at the point of injection, and the general symptoms are fatigue, increasing somnolence, severe gastro-enteritis with bloody evacuations, hurried respiration, and lowered temperature. Given by the stomach the symptoms are less violent because part of the poison is destroyed there, by being digested.

On post-mortem there are found ecchymotic spots on the serous membranes and evidences of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis. Kobert thinks that the effect of abrin is caused by a coagulation of the blood in the small capillaries



Sometimes in treating an obstinate constipation it is advisable to add a few granules of colocynthin to the other remedies.

and this is the case in its local application to the conjunctiva.

In a case of poisoning with abrin we are quite powerless and it must be treated symptomatically.

Ehrlich found by experiment that animals can be made tolerant to the abrin poison by being methodically fed with it. This gives the possibility of getting an "antiabrin."

So said Liebrich in 1896, in his *Encyklopädie d. Therapie, sub verbo*. And now we have a "Referat" in the *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 35, 1901, to what Von Römer says about it in Gräfe's *Arch.* 52, Bd. I. Heft. Jequirity is not used now in cases of trachoma because of the very grave complications which follow its use. We know now that abrin, the poisonous principle of jequirity, is a toxalbumose.

Von Römer experimented with it on animals and came to the following conclusions: Abrin even in the greatest dilution produces ophthalmia when dropped into the eye, and can produce death too when given in small doses. If however, the instillation is very cautiously increased from time to time, then can after a while be produced in that animal an immunity to a dose which at the beginning would have been fatal to it. There becomes formed in that animal an antitoxin (similar to that in bacterial poisons) which can be used for immunization against abrin. This anti-abrin which is now on the market as "jequiritol serum" is capable of counteracting the ill effects of abrin when too much of it was instilled into the eyes, and thus avert its dreaded disastrous effects on the cornea. In the human being Von Roemer commenced with a minimal instillation of 1-1000 part of a milligram of abrin (gr. 1-66666X) and already

after five weeks 4 milligrams (gr. 1-11, about) could be tolerated. The treatment is carried on as follows: With a graduated pipette a drop of the weakest solution is first instilled and if no reaction takes place the dose is regarded as too light, and it is increased until reaction does take place. If on the other hand the reaction should prove too strong after the initial instillation, or if for any other reason it is desired to make the dose weaker, the antitoxin, jequiritol serum, is dropped into the eye, in quantities proportionate to the severity of the inflammation. And if the reaction of the abrin is not too strong, we wait till the secretion has passed and go over to the next number on the pipette. Under all circumstances and for every eye the perfectly safe toxic dose can be ascertained when we begin with a small enough dose which will respond with a perfectly dangerless reaction. After that we can proceed to larger doses with perfect reliance on the well ascertained laws of immunity and ultimately the eyes tolerate the strongest solution and the method gains the desired end.

So far Von Römer, and the referee, Dr. Schmeichler, makes the following very judicious remarks on the above: The most interesting part in Von Römer's experiments is doubtless this, that the local acting jequirity has a locally acting antitoxin. This is so new and remarkable that we must wait with intense interest for a speedy confirmation of it. And I shall do so and report.



The tendency of the age to defeminize the female sex, results in a good many evils, and one of them is the increasing disability of females to wet-

• • • •  
Colocynthin is a glucoside giving in small bulk the cathartic effect of the plant from which it is derived.

• • • •  
Colocynthin increases peristalsis and all of the other intestinal secretions as well as that of the liver.

nurse their own children. Prof. G. Bunge is reported in the *Wiener Med. Wochenschrift* No. 35, 1901, to have delivered a lecture on this subject, in which he maintained that "the majority of women are unable to wet-nurse their own children, that the evil is hereditary and is caused mainly by alcoholism." This may be true of the higher, middle and lower classes of European society. But we are not persuaded that the same can be said so sweepingly of the females in this country, although our women are not altogether strangers to alcoholism. We are inclined to think that the sexual anerotism which is becoming more and more the curse of American families, and which is even fostered by some misguided religionists, has more than a little to do with the prevalent undeveloped state of the American woman's mammary glands. The female generative organs are functionally connected with the mammary glands and when these organs are made to act perfுctorily and not with the natural zest they are intended to functionize, the correspondent mammae must become crippled in both volume and product. And heredity perpetuates the evil.



The lack of appetite for food is almost always a concomitant of disease, and demands a temporary stimulating remedy. The "Bitters" on the market are very available for teetotalers to veil both their consciences and the alcohol, but they are not fit for either children or convalescents. Orexin is certainly a direct food appetizer, but the burning taste in the mouth, cesophagus and stomach, left by both the base and its HCl salt, is a drawback on their use. Kionka, in Liebreich's *Encyklop.*



In chronic genito-urinary catarrhs give half a gram of collinsonin in a single dose on going to bed.

*d. Therapie*, mentions orexine tannate as available, and Dr. J. Kuck, in *Kinderarzt* No. 6, 1901, lauds it as a true stomachic for children in gr. 3 to gr. 17½ twice a day, two hours before meals. It is also excellent for convalescents, for incipient and chronic tuberculosis, scrofula, rachitis, anemia and nervous dyspepsia.



Pain, neuralgia, rheumatism, *et id omne genus*, have not yet found their remedies in all cases. The coal-tar derivatives are objected to for more or less good reasons, and so are the drugs that entail the curse of habit with the best of all reasons. And so I am glad to hand over to the readers of the CLINIC the following for further trial. Saloquinine, a quinine ester of salicylic acid, is highly recommended in the *Wien. Med. Wochenshr.*, No. 35, 1901, as an antineuragic and antalgic, especially in sciatica, also as a mild antipyretic in typhus. Rheumatin, which is a salicylate of salicylquinine, is given with the greatest success in articular rheumatism, 3 to 4 grams per day.



#### A CONGRESS OF MEDICINE IN EGYPT.

We are requested to give notice of this first Egyptian medical congress, which will be held in Cairo from the 10th to the 14th of December, 1902, under the patronage of His Highness the Khedive. The final definite program of the work of this congress will be made known in due time, also facilities of travel and transportation reduction for medical persons.

The time is yet a good ways off, but "lest we forget" we note it here now.



In renal calculous affections give collinsonin 0.03 every two hours with an abundance of water.



# Miscellaneous Articles

## NUCLEIN.

The following is taken from the *Albany Medical Herald*: "Dr. E. W. A. Walker (*Lancet*) calls attention to the fact that sera from animals immune against a certain infection, when injected into another animal for the purpose of protecting it against the same infection, require the presence of another substance which is formed within the body of the injected animal. This substance or ferment is called addiment, or addimentary substance.

"Antimicrobic sera have *in vitro* no bacteriolytic action; they contain an immune body, but addiment is absent. The author has studied the nature and formation of this addimentary substance and his conclusions are as follows:

- "1. Addiment is not extremely special to the species (of animal).
- "2. Addiment is a leucocytic ferment.
- "3. Addiment is increased during and by immunization.
- "4. The immune body is produced exclusively by the leucocytes.
- "5. Agglutinins assist the phagocytic process."

Your correspondent wrote in a somewhat similar strain in April CLINIC, 1898: "Why not demonstrate that the

effective part of the several serums is nuclein?"

According to the above quotation (Walker's) the injected serum only excites to action the leucocytic power of the body injected. So does nuclein when injected into a person's body. Then in order to be curative the body injected by the serum or nuclein must be capable of healthy leucocytic action.

JAMES BURKE, M. D.  
Sherwood, Wis.



## A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

A few days ago a patient called to see the doctor. It happened that the doctor was out at the time, and you know how the young fellows are: I offered my services. Patient politely informed me that she came to see the doctor, and smiled a meaning smile, which said: "You go way back and sit down, I will wait for the doctor." However, a very severe neuralgia of the face forced her to call on me to give her something, if I could, that would ease the pain until the doctor came. I found the pulse quick and full, mucous membrane of mouth hot, red and congested; gums

swollen and painful; her teeth felt as though they were all standing up out of their sockets, etc. Aconitine amorphous gr. 1-134, six granules; glonoin gr. 1-250, four granules; water to make one ounce. One teaspoonful every fifteen minutes.

Patient took three doses while waiting for the doctor to return, finally leaving before he came. Who was the first caller the next day but this same patient! She came to find out what kind of medicine I had given her, as two more doses, five in all, had cured her in one hour and a quarter, of what she had suffered for days and nights. She begged that I should not leave the city without giving her the prescription. Saw the patient a few days ago, and she still has corked and securely put away the remaining three doses of what she considers the best medicine she ever took.

W. R. JOHNSTON,  
Washington, D. C.



#### **THE DOCTOR'S HAPPY LIFE.**

I am used up with a terrible cold—instrumental obstetric case—rainy night—too hot—went home in a snow storm. I am 66, began practice in '65 after army service. Hauled out to die, but am living yet. Oh, we doctors have such good easy times—in a horn!

B. A. THOMAS, M. D.  
Rushville, O.



I fail to understand why you should allow yourself to have a cold, when there are such things as our Corzya granules and Defervescents in existence, with petrolatum for local use with an oil atomizer, and calcium iodized to dissipate the malady in its start.



While debility with nervousness is relieved by cocaine in small doses, the danger of the habit forbids its use.

Yes, Doctor, don't we have it easy! I am firmly convinced that as soon as we mention the fact to St. Peter, that we have practised medicine in the country, the pearly gates will open of their own accord.—ED.



#### **NOTES.**

There is so much for the active practitioner to do; and as age creeps on us we cannot keep up with all the lines of all the methods and theories thrust upon us. I have given much attention to alkaloidal medication and find in it many excellent ideas, as well as facts, which serve to help us out in the battles we wage at the bedside.

This is a good time to give calcium sulphide a thorough trial in smallpox.

Can the chloride or carbonate of ammonia be given in small doses? It is specific in measles, scarlet fever and smallpox.

Why cannot your remedies be put in drug stores, where we can obtain them without carrying a stock. I like to prescribe, as well as many others.

R. R. HOPKINS, M. D.  
Richmond, Ind.



Ammonium chloride is too hygroscopic, the carbonate too volatile, to be made into tablets.

In regard to putting the medicines in drug-stores, by doing this we surrender at once the major part of the advantages gained by this method of treatment. We buy our alkaloids from the very best manufacturers in the world. They are always the same. We have sent 25,000,000 granules of aconitine out, and the product has never varied. We have the most skillful, careful, con-

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Cocaine increases intestinal peristalsis and lessens the excretion of both the saliva and the perspiration.

scientious employees to prepare them who can be found, and pay them accordingly. Every department of our business is characterized by the same high-priced care. There are plenty of manufacturers, however, who put granules alleged to be the same upon the market, at prices below ours. When you order Abbott's granules from your druggist, maybe you will get them, maybe you won't. If you get an inferior article, where are you any better off than if you are using the tinctures? You never know what you are getting, because the element of uncertainty has entered already, and you may be sure that the average druggist is going to supply the cheapest.

Then again you saddle on your patient the extra expense of a druggist's charge, and you take from your prescription the prestige which attaches to medicine prepared by the doctor's own hands, and you lose the time required in sending to the druggist for the medicine. If you want to jugulate disease you cannot afford this loss of time.

Finally as to the druggist himself: For his profit the cost is increased just that much, and as we sell to physicians exclusively, druggists would rather handle any other drugs than ours. If you buy your supplies direct from regular drug-supply houses, they may sell to you; but your druggist is credited with a rake-off. Consequently when we put our granules in the hands of druggists, we place them with persons who are pecuniarily interested in discrediting them, and that is not good business. Of course if you wish your own druggist to handle these granules, we will sell to him just as we do to you, but our advice is that you handle your own granules.—ED.

For itching and scaling of skin, due to cold: Campho-Phenique Powder dusted on liberally before retiring.



### **ALKALOIDS HYPODERMICALLY.**

*Dear Doctor Abbott:*

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC. Have not received any but have seen Dr. Elliott's copy and she sent me the blank. My selection for premium case is enclosed in this letter.

Doctor, could any of the alkaloidal tablets be used in a hypodermic syringe without causing trouble? Excuse me for asking, I am a new man at alkaloids, but am willing to learn. I do my own dispensing. Have a Sanatorium for Ladies. Would like very much a sample lot of your specialties.

DR. G. E.

—, Kansas.

—:o:—

Any of the alkaloidal granules or tablets, the drug of which is soluble in water, may be used hypodermically. There is nothing about them but what is absolutely pure and suitable for injection under the skin. Ask any questions that you care to ask, and we shall be glad to serve you in any way we can.

We have no Sanitarium of our own at present, although we are contemplating building one, but we have every convenience for taking care of patients of every class, and are glad to have them referred to us.

If there are any special samples of our products that you desire to test, we shall be pleased to send you such as you may specify. List has already gone forward.

—ED.



### **"PREVENTION."**

Each chapter of Sexual Hygiene is worth many times the cost of the book, but I doubt the propriety of telling patients how to prevent conception, unless

Fissures of anus: Wash with water, no soap; dry carefully without rubbing and pencil with Campho-Phenique.

the patient could be bound by oath to secrecy.

I have used your granules for years, like them better and do better practice each day. I find it convenient to arrange them alphabetically on the shelf. My standard shelf-bottle is an Ergotole bottle, on the back of which I paste a label stating how many granules fill a half dram bottle, cost, and selling price.

C. W. H., M. D.

—, North Carolina.

—:o:—

I thoroughly agree with you, but you must remember this book was written exclusively for physicians; and I must say that whenever a physician considers it his duty to advise the use of such prevention, it is equally his duty to keep the means of it in his own hands, so as to render it impossible for the patient to pass it around among her friends.—ED.



#### TAPE-WORM.

This case has been the rounds, and six attempts made to remove the worm, besides living on an exclusive diet of pumpkin seeds and milk for a week. She called on me at 12:30 p. m.; took a hearty dinner, followed in a half hour by epsom salts, with a granule of atropine. This was repeated at 4 p. m., and at 8 p. m., with an extra granule of atropine at 10 p. m. There were several small movements during the day. At 4 a. m., the atropine reported, with four large dejections up to 7:30 a. m., when I gave cocaine gr. 1-6 in solution, repeated every fifteen minutes for six doses, to lessen the irritability of the stomach, as previously she had vomited the remedy. At 8:30 a. m., I gave her about one-half bottle of the A. A. Co.'s tape-worm remedy, having her lie on her back and keep absolutely quiet. At 9:30 a. m. the rest of the bottle was given. At 9:45

#### GALL-STONES.

I saw in the CLINIC once your assertion that sodium succinate was the thing for gall-stones. Am I right? Is there such a drug? I cannot find it in the dispensatory. If this or anything else will dissolve gall-stones I would be very glad to know it.

How about the gold mine?

E. B. DAVIS, M. D.

Covington, Ohio.

—:o:—

You are certainly right. If sodium succinate is not in the dispensatory, so much worse for the dispensatory. If anything will cause the solution of gall-stones it is the combination of sodium succinate and dioscorein, to whose efficacy we have abundant testimony. We have been recently working on a new eliminant, which has now been perfected,



Cotoin is credited with antiseptic properties and may be given for bad breath. Dose 0.01 before meals, doubled at bed-time.

Cotoin dilates the intestinal and renal arteries, increasing intestinal absorption and the vitality of the tissues.

she vomited profusely and repeatedly, but at 10:15 the bowels moved and with the third movement the head arrived. It was a tenia saginata or beef tape-worm, which is one reason why we did not get it before; but the worst difficulty was her sensitive stomach.

With your remedy we get the worm in just two hours from the first dose; excepting in the one case it has not varied fifteen minutes.

J. S. DODGE, M. D.

Warren, Vt.



#### NO BACK NUMBER HE.

I am delighted with the Therapeutic Guide (Shaller). I consult that and the Alkalometry almost hourly in my practice, and am almost confining my practice to the alkaloidal system, which is growing more and more in favor daily. I can scarcely realize the vast changes made in the practice of medicine since I first commenced, fifty-three years ago. On September 24 I was eighty years old. I see no diminution in my mental faculties and but little in my physical. It is no uncommon thing for me to drive a spirited horse twenty-five miles in three hours and a half.

I am and have been many years a physician to Whitworth Female College, and find the young ladies delighted with the simple and easy treatment of their infirmities.

Your calcium iodized is marvelous in its effects. I use it constantly in all sore throats, with success; have treated several cases of croup within the past two weeks, with relief in a very short time—one, a young lady who was almost suf-

focated was relieved in less than a half hour.

J. W. MARTIN, M. D.  
Brookhaven, Miss.



#### CIMICIFUGIN.

December 3 I was called in a hurry to see a lady, who had taken thirty grains of cimicifugin with suicidal intent. The drug was in capsules, each containing two grains. She was almost immediately taken with severe vomiting, which brought up most of the drug, accompanied by large quantities of stringy mucus. Violent headache set in, with no fever but much dizziness. At the time of my arrival the vomiting had ceased, though the other symptoms remained; the heart-action was slow but strong, the pupils normal. While I did not believe her to be in any great danger I decided nevertheless that it was a case which would bear watching, so I administered alcoholic stimulants to maintain the heart in its present good order, also some strong coffee, to anticipate a tendency to stupor.

Next morning her uterus discharged a month's or six weeks' embryo, followed by hemorrhage so severe that it required tamponing for twelve hours to control it, the tampons being allowed to remain another twelve hours as a precaution.

Now it happened that her husband had detected her in the act of taking the drug, and helped along emesis with mustard. I think this prevented a large quantity of the drug being absorbed. But even had it been otherwise, I doubt whether the dose would have been sufficient to produce death. At the removal of the last tampon she claimed that she



Cotoin is recommended for the catarrhal discharges of phthisis, sweating, diarrhea and bronchorrhea. Dose 0.01 before meals.

In catarrhs of the stomach and bowels with lowering of the vitality of the tissues and indisposition to cure, give cotoin.

felt better than before taking the poison, as the "misery" in her stomach was gone, which she stated she had had for years. There had probably been an old mucous catarrh which the drug scoured out. This lady has for years been of a morbid temperament, and had threatened on previous occasions to end her existence; and inasmuch as she did not know the name or nature of the drug she was swallowing, I do not believe her object was merely to rid herself of the "misery" in her womb.

As a remedial agent cimicifugin is a remedy of doubtful value, inasmuch as its active strength can only be guessed at. The authorities define it as "an impure resin, precipitated by water from a concentrated alcoholic solution" (Potter). Opinions regarding dosage vary, some giving the ordinary dose as from one-half to two grains, while others go as high as five grains. I have administered the latter amount repeatedly without getting any appreciable effect. Its physiologic action is the same as that of cimicifuga itself, and though inferior to ergot, the drug has the power of promoting uterine contractions. It is a good expectorant for common colds, also acute and chronic bronchitis; and in large dose will act as an anodyne in muscular rheumatism, various neuralgias, especially facial; but in whatever condition it may be indicated I believe it to be inferior to the fluid extract of the original drug.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, M. D.  
Adeline, Ill.



#### HATS OFF, BOYS!

*Friend Abbott:*—I have just started on my 84th year, with weak legs, trembling hands and reeling and softening brain;



When the eliminant organs, in general, need a tonic but do not bear strong stimulation, give corydalin o.i before meals and bed-time.

and feel so disabled and discouraged that I am undecided whether to continue the CLINIC or not. It is the best for the price that I ever saw, and I know not how it can be improved. It is theory, practice and *materia medica*. Dr. S. said that three things grew shorter with a man's age, creed, *materia medica* and memory; but I can name three times three. I feel gloomy and despondent, for I have nearly reached the age of my ancestry and the old machine gives striking evidence of decay. I feel in regard to Dr. T's *Medical World* as I do towards the CLINIC, but it is not as meaty and full of practical matter as the CLINIC, which like Goliath's sword, has no equal. You have greatly improved it and it is *multum in multo*, and is nearly all a doctor needs to be well posted. I have taken the *World* for a long time, for Dr. W's articles were choice gems in it and lifted me up. It is a joy to shoulder the crutch, but to fall from the want of its support, painful and grievous. I am able to read but little for all my patrons are gone and their descendants do not know me or respect me more than an old shoe. I have some pleasure in poking up the few live coals in my brain and getting a little intellectual warmth, but "few and evil have been the days of my pilgrimage." Once I could not understand "Old Jacob." Now I can. If in my arid sands I happen to reach a little oasis I may renew, but it is very doubtful if I renew my subscription to any of my journals. I have lots sent me as samples and two as honorary; and so shall not be without some medical sauce. Again I say that the CLINIC is a wonderful encyclopedia and I prefer it to any other medical journal I ever saw. I wish



Corydalin gives tone to the stomach walls and increases their secretion. In dilatation give 0.01 every hour through the day.

you health, happiness and prosperity, and advise you to enjoy yourselves day by day, for if you wait to get all in a lump you will be worn out in the vain attempt and never enjoy except in imagination. Seize pleasure as it offers, for she is fleeting, delusive and evasive. Accept this as a token of good will, for soon if I am of consequence enough, so my passing away shall excite any attention, it shall be written of me, Attwood *fruit*. Remember me kindly as one of the least of your admiring friends.

G. H. ATTWOOD, M. D.

N. Woodbury, Conn.

—:o:—

Many thanks for your nice letter, but really I see nothing in it indicative of the condition you describe, but rather the evidence of a hale and hearty age, with judgment consolidated and mellowed by time. Don't give it up, Doctor. Take some nuclein, and see whether twenty drops a day will not stimulate the languid currents of your being.—ED.

★ ★

#### HEART-DISEASE.

I have a patient whose friends expect her to pass away; an old lady with diseased heart and kidneys. She came into my hands last week; for three days she has taken Saline Laxative and some pellets from my sample case, and there has been a gain. I would not dare to be without the granules.

F. F. HOLLISTER, M. D.

Weedsport, N. Y.

—:o:—

I am glad to hear of the success you are having with the old lady. Because one is old and has an incurable disease, is no reason for sitting down and folding our hands, when so much can be done to prolong her life in comfort.—ED.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

In leucorrhea from relaxation and debility of the genital tissues generally, give cornin with the certainty of success.

#### MALARIA.

A man, 42, down for weeks with malaria; dosed with tinctures galore; was slowly poisoning himself with patent medicines and was very weak, temp. 103, pulse 118. I threw the nostrums out of the window, and gave him atropine gr. 1-500, podophyllin gr. 1-6, then strychnine arsenate and aconitine every hour.

Nine hours later, temp. 101, pulse 92.

I kept him on aconitine and strychnine arsenate, a granule each every two hours while awake, till the temperature and pulse fell to normal, then stopped the aconitine and gave Saline Laxative and an Antikamnia and quinine tablet.

On the fourth morning I found the patient reading his correspondence and directing the laborers in the factory. I left him on Saline Laxative and strychnine arsenate for a week.

JAMES THOMS, M. D.  
Centerville, Mich.

★ ★

#### A SENIOR SPEAKS.

I have practised over forty years, but have had to relinquish half my work from disability. While strongly drawn towards your therapeutic system, its full acceptance would necessarily involve a recasting of theory and practice, which in the nature of things must go on slowly. Nevertheless I may be converted soundly if I live long enough. Meanwhile I shall peruse "Treatment of the Sick," and such alkaloidal literature as comes my way, including the CLINIC for the coming year. I intend using the alkaloids more largely than ever, as I am able to intelligently administer them. I have had some experience with the greater part of the alkaloids, always

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

In cachectic ailments where a mild alternative for long-continued use is indicated, give corydalin 0.1 before meals and at bed-time.

satisfactorily when administered understandingly.

DR. C. H. HUBBARD.  
Essex, Conn.

—:o:—

I thank you for your very courteous letter, and trust you may be spared for long-continued usefulness. At your age

a doctor is just in his ripe prime, and unless physical infirmities beset him, should not think of giving up his active work. When you have an hour's leisure some day, will you not sit down and write some of your alkaloidal experience out for the benefit of the younger men?—ED.



#### A GOOD IDEA.

As the CLINIC is open to practical hints, I wish to introduce a little device, "The Physician's Register Check," which

compared with fifteen years' constant use of it, I am fully convinced of its usefulness. I herewith inclose a sample.

#### PHYSICIANS' REGISTER CHECK.

Give Medicine at Time Marked X.

Half Hour Marked O.

O'CLOCK.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Give a powder at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Give a...teaspoonful out of the glass at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Give...pill..at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Give a...teaspoonful out of bottle at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Give...tablet..at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Give...capsule..at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Give...drops out of bottle at.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Special Directions:.....

P.....R.....T.....

A. L. COPE, M. D., Winona, O.

PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY THIS.

For.....

19....

P.		ʒ	ʒ	Gr.	Gtt.
R.					
T.					

M. D.

THIS CHECK BELONGS TO THE PHYSICIAN.

has proved quite satisfactory. With a practice of fifteen years without it,

I have no knowledge of ever seeing anything just like it. Fifteen years



Don't divide the fee. It's not ethical. Do your own surgery and keep the whole.

In the plethoric state and for all the ills that arise therefrom colchicine is a specific.

ago in an epidemic of scarlet fever, I was quite often perplexed and chagrined to find that the therapeutic action of medicine had not been obtained, and that the doses had not been administered on time; and that this was due to a misunderstanding, although I had been explicit in my verbal directions. Necessity demanded something more reliable, so I was driven to formulate this card. It is an acknowledged fact that when sickness attacks a family there is more or less excitement, worry and anxiety. It is really a period of confusion and forgetfulness, so that some of the most important things slip the memory. This "check" seems to fill the place admirably, and meets with praise from all parties concerned, for this reason.

I give it gratuitously to the profession. It meets with such universal satisfaction that a number of neighboring physicians have been compelled to use the cards in their practice, as the patients demand them on account of the convenience. On one side you can readily see a place for hours or even half hours, and the fluids, pills and tablets can be administered punctually, even though the nurse be changed every few hours. You can take a complete record of the pulse, temperature and respiration, and as the check belongs to the physician you can lift it, and have a complete record from start to finish.

Many physicians object to writing their prescriptions, as I do myself; but they can either not write at all, or else use abbreviations or numbers from a secret code of their own. I have some cards printed with the memoranda side left blank, and as they come cheaper thus, many physicians may prefer them that way. These checks can be procured at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per thousand,

Cornin is one of the remedies which sometimes proves very effective in heart-burn, especially with dilatation of the stomach.

and if any one feels disposed to try their usefulness I believe they will never again practice without them.

A. L. COPE, M. D.

Winona, O.

—:o:—

The Clinic Publishing Co. tell me they could furnish these cards at \$2.00 per thousand. Can anyone suggest an improvement?—ED.

\* \* \*

#### CANNABIS INDICA POISONING.

One day I pulled into Bradford suffering with an attack of acute bronchitis, and, having a few minutes to spare, ran over to a corner drug-store to consult the clerk about my cough. He recommended Piso's Cure for Consumption, and I bought a bottle and returned to my engine.

My cough was very distressing, and so, as we sped along, I made frequent requisitions on the bottle. The more I partook the more I had need to partake.

We had covered about seven miles of the road when I suddenly became aware that I had been dreaming, and that I had forgotten that the responsibility for the safety of the engine and the train rested on my shoulders. The realization of this responsibility shocked me, but did not dispel an illusion that one of my legs was larger than the top of the smoke-stack, my arms like ponderous levers and my hands capable of encircling a flour barrel.

Just then my fireman yelled, "O'Day, what is the matter with you?" and the conductor came clambering over the tender, calling to me to know why I had not stopped at Hard Scrabble to allow the unloading of the cinders. About this time I began to realize that I had been

\* \* \* \* \*

The tonic astringent properties of cornin render it useful in the declining stages of diarrhea and dysentery.

imbibing too freely of Piso's Cure, and made a desperate effort to concentrate my mind on my work. I reversed my engine and backed away toward the dumping-post. Looking back I was astonished to find that my train appeared to be more than a mile long, and that the Italian shovelers on the loads of cinders were expanding into enormous misty phantoms.

The sight unnerved me, and I again forgot to stop at Hard Scrabble. So wrapped up in the novelty of my new surroundings was I that I forgot my place at the lever until the conductor came forward the second time and told the fireman I must be going crazy. This sobered me somewhat and the ashes were at last dumped at the desired place.

Before starting again I began to wander away into a land of giants and monsters, and fearing that some erratic impulse might seize me I told the fireman to watch me closely and to take charge of the engine if he saw anything wrong with me.

As I responded to the signal to go ahead, I noticed the great length of my engine. The telegraph poles shot upward until their cross-arms pierced the blue vault above. Dogs as large as Durham bulls ran out and barked at us as we passed. Flocks of English sparrows with spread of wing greater than the condor rose from the road-bed and flew away. I had run over the road day and night for some years, until I knew every whistling post, but things did not have the old familiar look, and I could not tell whether I was running up grade or down, and was curious to see what the next curve would reveal. The cab grew to enormous proportions, and the fireman stood at his post more than one hundred feet away.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

In debilitated conditions of the genital organs of both sexes, especially following acute catarrhs, give cubebin freely.

After what seemed to be days of running, and when we had covered what seemed hundreds of miles of track, I began to realize that we were nearing Kinzua Junction, and I slowed up.

The effects of the drug were wearing away and were soon gone, so that I knew how to handle my engine, and persons and objects shrank down to their old proportions.

The intoxication did not last more than three-quarters of an hour.—O'Day, in *Plexus*.

\* \* \*

Roberts (*Med. Brief*) was called to a lady, sixty-five, with symptoms of dementia, characterized by intense restlessness, mutterings, distrust of her relatives and an idea that she was reduced to poverty. Examination revealed an enormous mass of feces impacted in the rectum, which had ulcerated through the recto-vaginal septum. This mass was removed and in forty-eight hours, the patient was perfectly sane.

\* \* \*

#### **NOT FOR SALE.**

I have been thinking of writing to you ever since I received the books, "Treatment of the Sick," "American Alkalometry," and Robinson's "Vagina and Perineum." They are all good. You couldn't buy them back for the money I paid for them. To all about buying books I would say, they are worth the price.

The granules do the work, fine, especially the Compound Manganese tablets work like a charm.

L. M. BAKEHORN, M. D.  
Peru, Ind.

\* \* \*

#### **CHLOROSIS.**

In the *Chicago Medical Recorder* Fuetterer contributes a suggestive paper

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Cornin is of special value as a tonic to the erectile tissues of either sex. Dose 0.05 every two hours during the day.

on chlorosis, a much neglected disease. He affirms that the best remedy is fresh beef-juice. His directions follow:

"1. Order five pounds of finely chopped round steak to be brought at 8 a. m. every morning. The fat should be removed before the beef is chopped.

"2. Mix the meat with a teaspoonful of salt, and put it into the upper part of a double boiler. Cover without adding water.

"3. Fill the lower part of the boiler with warm, not hot, water.

"4. Keep the boiler on a kitchen stove for four hours, keeping the water in the lower part of the boiler just warm, so a hand can be placed on the latter and kept there without burning it. This will do, as a rule, but the use of a thermostat, regulating the temperature to 120 degrees, gives more uniform results.

"5. Turn the beef every hour.

"6. Press out the juice with a potato masher, spice, and let patient drink it in two portions, half at dinner, half at supper.

"Five pounds of beef yield about a pint of juice, which will necessarily have to be taken in one portion, at supper, if the patient works during the day.

"In other cases one-half may be taken at noon and the other half at supper. The juice should be of a roast brown color, and on boiling in a test tube, it turns gray, like cigar ashes, and solidifies entirely. When employing this test turn the mouth of the test tube towards the ceiling and boil carefully, as the liquid is quite explosive."

This is all very well, but there is a better method. The potato masher is not intended for this work and too weak to do it properly. The resulting juice is not as palatable as that of broiled beef.

Take your steak and broil it very rare,

In the whole range of respiratory catarrhs, cubebin increases mucous secretion and in chronic forms favors the cure.

season to taste, cut in pieces an inch square and put in the powerful little press invented by H. F. Osborne.

You can press out about three-eighths the weight of the beef, in a rich, delicious juice, highly albuminous; which may be taken hot or served with crushed ice. Try it once yourself. You'll need no further argument.



#### PLEASANT CHAT.

I did not write for publication, but that if some scientist (?) should come in with a big club, with a bronze anopheles on the end, and whisper:

"You dare say any one ever told you malaria is caused by aught else than a mosquito bite, and I'll knock you brains mit your head oudt alretty." Then you could modestly and truthfully say: "I have been informed by a trusty man that it does so occur."

See? Only to give you pabulum to feed the scientists. Now you can do as you wish—you probably would anyway, even if the devil stood by with a club. So let brotherly love prevail, and all will be quiet on that little creek called the "Chicago River."

A doctor once wrote me he knew of a painless cure for the morphine habit—said the cure was not morphine dissolved in glycerin and colored with aniline. I am suspicious of painless cures. He sent me the formula—bitters with a bit of celery, hops and lettuce. How is that?

Colchicine will keep the bowels free.

Emetin does act on the liver, judging by the stools. A friend of mine was accustomed to say to his patients: "The liver needs stirring up." Give these powders and the stools will be yellow instead of gray." He would put in



Irritability of the bladder or of the vulva, especially when due to catarrh, is relieved by cubebin o.i every three hours.

enough gamboge to color the powders yellow.

Emetin does not color them that way.

Is there any danger in giving your pills "Good-for-Pain," of forming a habit?

G. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.  
Strattonville, Pa.

—:o:—

In regard to all painless cures for the morphine habit, I most cheerfully subscribe to the sentiment of the great Hebrew poet: "All men are liars;" but if you say that by means of treatment the pain can be reduced to a point where any man who is worthy of the name can bear it without special difficulty, that is true. The prime difficulty is, they don't want to bear it. Can you explain the state of mind of the man who will come a thousand miles, pay \$500.00 for a cure, and when he finds his pain relieved by a medicine, refuses to take it because he wants only to be relieved by morphine? That is the sort of problem that confronts me to-day. Now I hope I have said enough in this letter to stir you up and make you write to me again.

There is no danger of forming a habit from the "Good-for Pain pills, excepting that people will go on with the bad habits that cause the pain when they find out what a certain relief they possess.—ED.



#### METALS MIXED.

I see the question asked: What is lime iodized? If it is produced by impregnation of lime by gaseous iodine, the reaction would be:  $2\text{Ca}(\text{OH}_2)$  plus  $2\text{I}_2$  equals  $\text{Ca}(\text{OI})_2$  plus  $\text{CaI}_2$  plus  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , just about as calcium hydrate and chlorine give  $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$  plus  $\text{CaCl}_2$  plus  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .



Cubebin has proved a useful stimulant diuretic, especially in cases where juniper and other volatile oils are used.



Yesterday I read in the *Uric Acid Monthly* that Thialion is  $3\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NaO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . There are just six times the necessary amount of lime oxide in that formula to saturate the bisulphate of sodium. I think it is humbug.

Thialion is then perhaps  $\text{Li Na SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The excess of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  would soon eat a hole in the stomach, if taken. Perhaps cream tartar neutralized with lithium will be as good or better.

I see that Prof Fittika, of Marburg, claims that arsenic is  $\text{PN}_2\text{C}$  and antimony  $\text{P}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ . If he can demonstrate this, all our elements are gone up; then copper is only condensed oxygen—4 times 16 equals 64, Cu 63.4; or rather of sulphur—2 times 32 equals 64. If you find iron pyrites you are liable to find also copper pyrites, but they, as a rule, are found below the iron pyrites; the copper pyrites is the older formation. Sulphur is changed to copper. Iron is then  $\text{Mg}24$  plus  $\text{O}_2$  equals  $\text{Fe}$  56; or calcium 40 plus O 16 equals Fe 56. It needs perhaps only some heat, pressure, magnetism and time for the conversion.

Cobalt and Nickel are most likely both relatives of aluminum, as both are trivalent.  $\text{Al}$  27 plus  $\text{O}_2$  equals  $\text{Co}$  58.6;  $\text{Al}$  27 plus  $\text{O}_2$  equals  $\text{Ni}$  58.6. Zinc is  $\text{Mg}$  24 plus 41 equals  $\text{Zn}$  65,  $\text{Zn}$  65 plus  $\text{O}_3$  equals  $\text{Cd}$   $\text{H}_2\text{L}$ .

Gold belongs to the N. P., As and Sc group if the atomic weight is correct, but seems to be only trivalent. Antimony nearly always contains gold. That's enough.

MARTIN WEGMANN, M. D.  
Chloride, N. M.

—:o:—

Lime iodized is furnished by Billings, Clapp & Co., who do not tell us just what it is or how it is prepared; and



Cubebin checks the discharge of pus in pyelitis, cystitis and urethritis, especially in chronic gonorrhea.

all we can say is that it is a very loose combination of lime and iodine, which breaks up and gives off the iodine much more readily than the chemical calcium iodide, and does not disagree with the stomach as free iodine does.—ED.



#### A HELP.

I find your journal quite a help, and am using in some measure the alkaloids in treatment. The "Treatment of the Sick" I value highly and usually turn to it for help.

W. S., M. D.

—, Manitoba.



#### AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW ROLE.

Among the many ills of the human system calling for the advice of a physician, there is probably none so frequent as constipation, which is often the forerunner of something serious.

The average man will usually undertake to prescribe for himself, when his bowels fail to act regularly, and usually resorts to some sort of aperient or cathartic.

If persisted in, the use of such means often brings about a condition which is worse than before. The makers of many patient and proprietary remedies are fully aware of this custom, and their preparations are usually some form of cathartic.

If the trouble is in the colon only, as is often the case, consisting of an atonic condition of its proper function, accompanied by a lack of moisture in its contents, then the use of any active cathartic will disturb the entire intestinal tract which may be in a good condition, to alleviate the last six or eight inches of the canal.

In such cases I desire to call the attention of the profession to the novel use of



For burning and itching when heated by exercise or in bed, try croton oil, 0.005 repeated in an hour or two.

an old remedy, which was first suggested by my father, the late Dr. A. C. Harris, of North Carolina. So far as I know it originated with him, and was often prescribed in mild cases of constipation, especially when accompanied with hemorrhoids.

This prescription was to use the ordinary gelatin capsules of balsam copaiba as a suppository. One of the ordinary size is to be dipped in water or coated with vaselin, and pushed well into the rectum until fairly inside of the sphincter, at bedtime.

The heat and moisture will cause it to dissolve during the night, diffusing itself through the contents of the lower part of the rectum, and acting also as a bland lubricant. The evacuation in the morning is more prompt and easy and the copaiba appears to have a decided healing effect on the hemorrhoids.

In every instance of its use as suggested, the effect was most satisfactory.

T. C. HARRIS, M. D.

Baltimore, Md.



#### DIGITALIN.

I am well pleased with the alkaloidal remedies. I wish particularly to emphasize the prompt and permanent influence of digitalin, whenever indicated for weak or irregular heart. I have been surprised at the prompt and permanent results of its use. For convenience, alone considered, these products are elegant; and I believe will supply the practitioner with a most valuable armament.

MYRON A. SHAW, M. D.

Durand, Wis.



#### A CLINIC LOVER.

I like the CLINIC, "Shaller's Guide" and "Sexual Hygiene" very much. I

Cubebin is a stimulant to all mucous membranes and a useful carminative in atonic conditions of the stomach.

would not be without them for much more than I paid. Later on I will give you my experience with the alkaloids.

Dr. A. C.

—, Miss.

—:o:—

We shall be glad to hear from you, Doctor, for publication. We each profit by the experience of the other. Meanwhile, I trust you will not neglect to send us your subscription for *The Surgical Clinic*.—ED.

\* \*

#### A GEM.

Knowing that you sometimes print letters that are "rare gems of literature," I enclose a copy of one received from one of my grateful patients out in the country a few days since. The trouble she refers to was something foreign to what I was called upon to treat her for, and I presume she was too modest to speak of it to me except through the medium of a letter. If you can use this "for the good of the order," why, go ahead; and publish same in your next CLINIC, or whenever you choose. I like the CLINIC very much and wish you great success.

M. D.

—, R. I.

#### *My Dearest Loved Doctor:*

I will write you a letter to let you know how I am feeling. Some better. But, my Cough is No. Better. I am Still? Vary. Horse. Wall. Doctor. Will. You talk with Dr. V—A. Bout my Having. The Falling of. The Womb. & Allso. When Ever I. coff. It Will. com. down. & I. have used so. many. times. Spunges. wash. that. It. is. getting. sore. Up. in. Side. of. me. Now? Dearest Doctor. I wished to

\* \* \*

When creosote is given in phthisis as a germicide, begin with 0.01 every hour and push to the full extent of toleration.

say. when. I. had. my. last. baby. Doctor M—said there is something. growing. in. you're. womb. in. the. neck. of. woomb. is. a. hard. substenc. like. a. child. Head. & When Willie. was. Born. doctor. M—sead. he. would. give. me. something. to. sreeank. it. away. & After. he. did. I. did. not. get. any. wash. for. it. Every day I have a Burning down. Low & It Burns like heat & the next day or O doctor there is a Bad running like a Bile it runs Bludy matter like on a Boile & then Agen it will Be Such a Heat in My Womb I do think Thar is a tumor in my Womb O doctor I Suffer Teribel with such a heat Now Doctor I got a Little Nife I wish to give it to you to poot it on your Watsh chane it was my Francis & She sead to dont give my things away now dearest Doctor I love you Better than Eney doctor I ever had to doctor me now next Christmas I will make you a fine Paire of rislets & send to you for a Christmas preseant.

Now Doctor Poot the Little Trasure on youre watch chain & I am a gonto make you abuty Pare Pults warmers for you Mrs—was hear & Helped me wash Thanksgiving & she sead let me see your womb I shode it to her & she sead for God Sake Paulina I should think you would die I never saw such a thing in my life as big as a tea cup out all the time & now it is Beeting like a drum in side me. Good By my Lov Doctor.

Mrs. —

—:o:—

I have read the letter with a good deal of amusement and congratulate you on the remarkably warm attachment your patients seem to have for you. Does your wife go with you when you make your calls? I would strongly advise it.—ED.

\* \* \*

Croton oil is said in small doses to act exactly as castor oil does in larger. Try 0.005 repeated hourly until' effect.

**THE SULPHOCARBOLATES IN  
INTESTINAL TROUBLES.**

The more I use the granules and other alkaloidal preparations, the more I am convinced that they are the most scientific, sensible and effective therapeutic agents of to-day, in the treatment of diseases as they are indicated. Where you make your correct diagnosis and use the indicated alkaloidal remedy, you can rest assured of results.

I have had some very severe cases of bloody dysentery this autumn, that showed the efficacy of the Zinc and Codeine Comp. These cases had fever, vomiting, and the stools were very bad smelling, green colored, full of slime and often clotted with blood. The patients would have from twenty to thirty stools in twenty-four hours. Yet all yielded to the sulphocarbolates and codeine treatment. I find it always best to clean out the stomach and bowels, either with the Saline Laxative or a mixture of castor oil and olive oil, something like this:

**B**

Oleum ricini,  
Oleum olivæ, each 30.00,  
Syrup limonis,  
Liq. calcis, each 30.00.

Mix. Sig. Shake well. Two teaspoonsfuls every two hours until bowels are well cleaned out.

I sometimes combine one or two drop doses of tincture of opium with the oil. I then follow up with the following:

12 W-A Intestinal Antiseptic Tablets,  
16 Zinc and Codeine Comp. Tablets,  
Triturate, add  
Bismuth subnit., 4.00,  
Liq. calcis.,  
Syrup limonis, of each 120.00.

Mix. Sig. Shake well. One tea-

In phthisis, creosote is useful as a germicide and to prevent infection of the alimentary tract. Dose 0.01 every hour or so.

spoonful every half hour until effect, then every one to two hours.

After the stools clear up I put them on the Intestinal Antiseptic tablets to tone up the mucous membrane. The diet is restricted of course, and they make rapid recovery in every case. One case was of especial interest, as it had been under two other doctors at different times, and had been sick three weeks and no improvement. The mother and one sister of this patient had died of the same disease about a month before. They dismissed the other doctor and sent for me. I found the patient very weak and emaciated, with elevated temperature and bowels running off every half hour or every hour. Placed her on the sulphocarbolate treatment, after clearing out bowels with oil mixture. I made three visits and she made rapid recovery, and gave me a big reputation in that corner of the field.

Quite recently I had my first case of icterus neonatorum, in a newborn infant; the first in my eleven years' practice. Came on the third day, and the first symptom was a profuse hemorrhage from the kidneys through the urethral canal. The case looked bad indeed, as the little fellow was very yellow, and wilted up and weak. I put him on atropine and the fluid extract of hamamelis, doses every half hour, and opened the bowels with the oil mixture. He is doing nicely, and the hemorrhage readily yielded to the atropine. I consider atropine the sheet-anchor in hemorrhage from any source, and have no time for ergot if I can have atropine. I mean to use it in my next case of pneumonia, to draw the blood away from the lungs and equalize the circulation.

Well, I took the CLINIC when it was

In fetid bronchitis creosote is our most effective remedy, being excreted through the lungs. Dose 0.01 every half-hour.

a wee baby only, in swaddling clothes, and hardly had its eyes open. I did not think then what a giant it would turn out to be. Dr. A. deserves honest congratulations for what he has done to extend alkaloidal medication. He had an uphill struggle at first, and many a doctor winked his eye and laughed behind his ears. Where are they now, Dr. A.? Who was right? Why, Dr. A., of course, and so every time. He has made the CLINIC a phenomenal success and placed it away up among the successful medical journals of to-day. I think it would be a good thing to have an alkaloidal exhibit at the World's Fair in 1903. Other firms have had, and they are of no more importance than pure alkaloids.

We trust and hope that Dr. A.'s judgment and opinions are as good in his new venture of the Burns-Moore Mining and Tunnel Co., as they were when he started the CLINIC on the lower rung of the ladder; for a lot of us doctors are in the same boat, and only because we have the utmost confidence in our Dr. Abbott.

We still take the CLINIC and could not be without it. We anxiously wait the birth of its brother in 1902, *The Surgical Clinic*; and we predict for it success also, because what Dr. A. takes hold of has got to move upward. We will hail its appearance with delight, and all the subscribers of the CLINIC may have a chance to see it on trial, free of cost for three months. That is the way Dr. A. does business.

S. D. SOUR, M. D.

Clara City, Minn.



#### **PNEUMONIA TREATMENT.**

The first of these points got into my mind as a sort of preconceived idea,



The nausea due to gastric ulcer or cancer, or to pregnancy, sea-sickness or nephritis, may be relieved by creosote.

before I entered medical school, or had learned much of the nature of the disease. Not the best way of course, but for all, I was lucky, for I never would have caught it or any other clear one during lectures. For the chief reliance was quinine in large doses, to sedate the heart-action. Beyond this the disease was treated on the expectant plan, which being interpreted means, you expect the patient to die. What struck me about this new treatment was, it meant to do something. That something was to slow the heart-action by positive medication. Veratrum viride and gelsemium were the agents, one of the former to three or four of the latter. By its use we say to the heart, what I'd say to a man who was going to swim the Mississippi river here, a mile wide: "You've a long, exhausting task before you; strike slow and save your strength." And I've never had a case approaching heart-failure, in any case of the disease.

The second point was in a sense the same thing, in another form: Heart-stimulation and strengthening. I soon learned it, for in the latter stage of the disease, especially in asthenic cases, I found that ammonia in some of its quicker forms was effective and valuable. Then the new use of strychnine to give the heart new strength. This is not so much to direct the swimmer to strike slow, as to supply him with a nourishing food, so as to conserve the inherent strength of the body when long struggling with the waves.

The third step, or point of treatment, has to do with local applications affecting the respiratory organs. Dry heat is the agent. It is a great improvement over the wet and irritating things we



The diarrhea and gastric distress accompanying rheumatism, give way to creosote 0.01 every half hour until relief.

formerly applied. Heated cloths, well covered and protected, have been the best I've yet found; but I have written a maker of buggy warmers or stoves, if he cannot get up a small, light contrivance—something watch-shaped for instance. This to preserve the heat longer and avoid such frequent changing. Such a design, holding heat several hours, applied near the skin, covered with cotton batting and this covered with oil silk, ought to prove an ideal application. Will CLINIC readers give their ideas and experience along this line?

The fourth step in treatment has come to me along with a good deal else it includes. I refer to intestinal antisepsis. How great its value none of us can yet measure, for none yet knows how much of evil manifested in all serious disease is due to this cause. "The rotting contents of the intestines!" What potentialities for mischief they contain. What measures? The free use of cathartics, followed by antiseptics—the sulphocarbonates of course. I want to say I have found an excellent adjuvant to these in Guaiamar, a creosote derivative in powdered form, nearly tasteless. It is put out by the excellent western chemical house of Mallinckrodt.

These four points of treatment may not embrace all there is to be done, but I am firmly persuaded that they include the great essentials. Of course there must be common sense on the part of the doctor; sense to adapt, to change and vary. Further, there must be faith in one's remedies. A practical faith. No therapeutic skeptic can succeed with any treatment. With the very best remedies we cannot say, "all things are

Creosote increases the coagulability of the blood, and in overdoses breaks up the red corpuscles, causing smoky or dark urine.

possible," except to them that believe in their own weapons.

M. T. FULCHER, M. D.  
Golden Eagle, Ill.

—:o:—

In regard to the dry heat Dr. Fulcher will find what he wants in the little Japanese muff-stove, tin, covered with calico or velvet, about  $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inches, burning little rolls of prepared fuel—powdered charcoal—one lasting about three hours. The stoves cost about a quarter, the fuel 5c per dozen rolls.—  
ED.

\* \* \*

#### PNEUMONIA.

I have practised medicine more than forty-five years, and during that time I have no knowledge of ever passing over the winter season without coming in contact with more or less pneumonia, often complicated with pleural or liver trouble.

But I am constrained to say, in all honor to the alkaloidal remedies, that I have had less trouble in controlling my patients this winter with those remedies than ever before in my practice. Yet they were fully as severe in their attacks, often reaching a temperature of 105.5, with pulse 130 to 140, respiration as high as 40 to 45. So that I feel assured that in the accuracy of the alkaloidal remedies, we have stepped several rounds on the ladder of progress upward; and I shall continue to use them as long as they give me such results as I have already experienced.

I think the CLINIC and the *Medical Brief* are the best guides for informa-

Nausea and vomiting due to fermentation or mycosis of the stomach contents, is relieved by creosote 0.01 every hour.

tion to the young and old now published in the United States. Success to them.

A. ROBERTS, M. D.

Pekay, Iowa.



#### PNEUMONIA.

Mr. B., 24, taken with chill December 29, and severe pain in right side near the nipple. At 3 p. m. found him restless, hurried breathing, expectorating brick-dust sputa. Temperature 104.2, pulse 106.

Treatment: Codeine for pain, Dosimetric Trinity for fever and to relieve the congestion of lung, one granule every hour; also 2 gr. quinine pill every three hours.

Next day, 11 a. m., temp. and pulse about the same. Gave Dosimetric Trinity every half hour until fever cooled, and emetin one granule every two hours; codeine for pain.

January 1, 3 p. m., pulse 88, temp. 101.5, breathing improved, lung clearing. Gave Dosimetric Trinity and emetin, one granule of each every two hours.

January 2, pulse 73, temp. 99. Treatment: Strychnine arsenate gr. 1-67, digitalin gr. 1-67, every four hours.

January 3, pulse 68, temp. normal, lung clearing up nicely. Left him strychnine arsenate and digitalin to take for a few days, and to report if any change took place.

J. W. HAYES, M. D.

Hickory Flat, Ky.



#### ICHTHYOL.

Having the fear of the waste-basket, if not of the Lord, continually in my thoughts, I seldom venture even a small offering to the sum total of the good



Senile Pruritis: Brush with a soft brush and rub in lanolin. First rub with tar water.  
—Jenicke.

things served in the CLINIC. Nevertheless, I submit a few observations on ichthyl, as they have been presented to me during the last several years.

Case 1. Man, 74, complaining of intense pain in a large encysted tumor on the nape of the neck. It was red and angry looking, and exceeding sensitive. Painted thickly with pure ichthyl, covered with absorbent cotton, and requested him to report the next day. On his second visit a shrivelled appearance of the integument was noted, and several punctated spots here and there, through which the caseous matter of the tumor could be seen. Painted again with pure ichthyl, covered with absorbent cotton and bade him call next day. He did so; the entire contents of the tumor had been evacuated, leaving nothing but loose folds of the skin. The pain complained of at first was relieved almost instantly. Healed nicely without anything further.

Case 2. Laparotomy for the removal of ovarian abscess. At first thought I had secured primary union, but found "gaping" on the fourth morning. Pus began to show along the entire line of incision and through the stitch wounds. Tried everything I ever heard of, without success, and began to feel a load on my shoulders about the size that honest and pious old Pilgrim carried so sorrowfully around with him, until I behought me of ichthyl. Precious thought! I filled the gaping wound and a space about one and one-half inches around with pure ichthyl, covered with absorbent cotton, readjusted the bandage and gave strict directions not to disturb till my return, intending to see the case the next day. A prolonged and difficult labor-case prevented my



Unsigned foot-notes are by the editor, those signed are gathered from exchanges. Which do you like the best? Either or both?

doing so until 48 hours later. On examination found the entire wound down to the site of the drainage tube perfectly united and dry as a chip. Recovery uneventful.

Case 3. Woman, badly burned in February, treated unsuccessfully till August. Several spots on the back and hips failed to heal. I was called, used an ointment of vaselin with 25 per cent ichthyl, with directions to take plenty of time and hot water and thoroughly cleanse the sores, and apply the ointment once daily. In three weeks the woman was cured.

In the year 1900, I had 21 cases of erysipelas, some of the gravest character. My chief reliance for external application was: Ichthyl 2 drams, alcohol 1 dram, glycerin to make 1 oz. Mix. Keep parts painted continually. All did well.

While I am on the subject of erysipelas, I wish to add my testimony to the value of tincture of iron, in teaspoonful doses every three hours in asthenic cases, and physiologic doses of pilocarpine in sthenic cases. It's gospel truth.

Mr. Editor, I am 66, and getting much in the notion to sheath my scalpel, hang up my pill bags, and ruminate the 40 or 50 looked-for years yet remaining to complete my terrestrial career. So if you can cite me to some young lad, who can command sufficient means to buy my little home—a good brick house, good out-buildings, fine orchard and 32 acres of good land—for the moderate sum of \$2,500, much less than the first cost of the buildings, I shall hold myself highly bound to you.

A really capable physician and surgeon, who would come here and set up a first-class office, with static machine

and Betz hot air apparatus, could do a thriving business.

R. H. BAYLOR, M. D.  
Erin, Tenn.



#### NOTES.

I have been a reader of THE ALKAЛОIDAL CLINIC for some time, and very much interested in the writings of Abbott, and many others who have contributed to its pages, and are enthusiastic in the use of the alkaloidal granules, given in small doses, often repeated, until the physiologic effect of the drug has been produced.

I do not practise this as an exclusive form of medication by any means, but always endeavor to tie to or appropriate to my use any drug or form of treatment that has proven itself or seems to be of value; hence I use quite a selection of alkaloidal granules, have carefully studied their therapeutic virtues in given indications, and have received the greatest gratification in their use.

And for that reason I write this article. I can see no reason in using a sloppy fluid when a granule, portable, cleanly and efficient, can be so readily obtained. In aconitine we have a drug easily as or even more efficient, because uniform in strength, than any fluid preparation of that valuable drug, and it is quite as safe. I know this for I have used it hundreds of times, and in persons from one month to 75 years old, and never with the slightest unpleasant effect. No one need fear to give it in proper doses wherever indicated. The same can also be said of the other alkaloidal granules.

I wish here to say that apomorphine has in my hands proven to be by far



Scarlatina: Pilocarpine muriate gr. 1-60—1-8 until salivation is marked; calomel in divided doses.—*Courier of Medicine.*

Chorea: Three cases recovered completely in one to three weeks, under sodium caco-dylate gr. 1-3—2-3, hypodermically.—Lannois.

the best expectorant I have ever used. It is admirably adapted to the respiratory affections of childhood, and is well worth a careful trial; and if so tried I am sure it will always remain one of the agents ever present in the pocket-case of that practitioner. Much could be said for each one of the alkaloids in granule or tablet form, but just here I want to call attention to their portability, cleanliness, effectiveness and safety, when properly administered; and will close this part of my article by saying that no other preparation of that valuable drug, digitalis, has given me better if even as good results in the failing heart of the various exhausting diseases, at their late stages, as digitalin amorphous, often repeated, and usually combined with strychnine arsenate. Digitalin as used in the granules of the A. A. Co. does not affect the stomach; it is easily tolerated, and in small doses often given it can be kept under control, and will surely act as a heart-tonic and do all that any preparation of digitalis could do.

With the alkalométrists I believe many diseases can be jugulated, or cut short very much earlier, by persistent treatment, though opinions of some of the greatest professors are to the contrary. I firmly believe that pneumonia can be cut short in a large proportion of cases, by early energetic treatment; but we must see the case early and treat it early, not give a placebo and wait for the fine crepitant rales, or the characteristic sputum. We must use treatment to relieve and unload the engorged lung, must equalize the circulation. In aconitine we have a grand remedy with which to safely, certainly and sufficiently, quiet down the heart-action, lessening the amount of blood sent to the lung, lower-



Golf is recommended as a cure for writer's cramp. Which is the worse? Golf is beyond the writer's reach.

ing the temperature, and admirably acting on the skin and kidneys.

But with it or at the same stage of the disease, I am strongly in favor of the use of calomel. Push it in small doses, after once the alimentary canal is thoroughly emptied and made largely aseptic by a full dose of the same. Don't be afraid of it, for if slight ptalism occurs it will do no harm, and about the time this phenomenon occurs the disease will yield and the patient start at once on the road to recovery. I have never seen a case of pneumonia die if slight salivation occurred from the mercury used. This use of calomel savors largely of a long time ago. Just so, many of our drugs have at some time been laid away, to again be brought forth, their luster undimmed by the lapse of time.

With mercury and a heart-sedative such as aconitine, we have efficient agents for the jugulation of pneumonia and other acute inflammatory diseases. If in spite of our efforts the disease continues, as will occasionally happen, either from seeing the case late or failing to push the remedies to a sufficient degree, we still can usually moderate the severity of the disease with the same and a few other drugs.

But of all plans of treatment uncalled for, obnoxious and detrimental to the patient, the early use of stimulants, especially alcoholic liquors, is the most so. In some asthenic cases digitalin and strychnine can be advantageously combined with the sedative, and in late stages alcohol is probably permissible (of doubtful value though), while in an early stage it is undoubtedly out of place and irrational. To commence the use of alcohol in any form, in the early stages of pneumonia or typhoid fever,



Quincke & Hochhaus say iron is absorbed only from the duodenum. Cloetta says 'taint so. Take your choice.'

is only to increase the patient's discomfort, retard his recovery and counteract the good effects expected from the drugs used.

In a late stage of pneumonia or fever, stimulants and heart-tonics are often indicated. For that indication we have strychnine, digitalin, caffeine and glonoin. The last I think vastly inferior to the others. I have rarely if ever got any good results from it. The main thing is, "don't stimulate too early, and don't over-stimulate." I don't mean to abolish alcohol from our therapeutic armamentarium, but to only use it when really indicated, as we would any other drug. After the patient is well on the road to recovery, or well, and he sees fit to indulge to a respectable degree and no farther, in the use of his favorite glass, I have naught to say. I am no temperance crank, and am only talking from a physician's standpoint, and on the use of alcohol in the treatment of disease.

I have often used agents at critical periods that I thought brought about a change and started a patient on the road to recovery, but I never have yet had the grounds for accusing alcohol of anything of the sort, not even in snake-bite. I never saw a great many cases, but the worst I ever saw were those who had been dosed and dosed with whisky before my arrival. They were the sickest, meanest looking, nauseated specimens I have met, while those who could not get it suffered quite as much pain and were scared badly, but a little assurance of recovery, a little morphine for a quieter, and some simple application, pulled them through. But I am digressing terribly when I get on the snake question, for I have never seen anyone bitten by one more poison-

To relieve headache, neuralgia or tooth-ache, hold up the larynx about a minute. Nægeli.

ous than the rattler and the copperhead.

After getting so far off the track I don't see how I can get back, so will simply stop here; but must say that I like the little granules of the A. A. Co. I like the principles they advocate, small doses, often repeated and pushed until effect. I am opposed to too early stimulation. I doubt if alcohol has even carried a patient over a crisis that other agents would not have better served the purpose. And lastly, I am unconditionally a friend of that old stand-by, "calomel."

W. H. THOMAS, M. D.  
Steeles Tavern, Va.



#### DYSPEPSIA.

Of course I know where to get the very best and purest products. My interest in alkaloidal medication is in no wise declining but rather continually growing. As for the CLINIC, I am strongly disposed to stop all my other journals (some half dozen) and read only the CLINIC; somewhat as Omar, the Sword of God, said about the Koran: "If the other books all agree with the Koran, they are simply useless; and if they differ with it, they are positively harmful." And so he consigned to the flames the vast library of Alexandria.

Seriously, the CLINIC is the only journal that I always read every line of, ads and all.

I have a new treatment which I would like to give you. It is for dyspepsia, the common old acid indigestion, which has given us all so much trouble in the past. The remedy is simple, the pecan-nut; the ripened fruit of the *Carya olivaeformis*, a tree indigenous to the southern United States. This nut is a very common article of commerce here, be-

In delirium tremens where death seemed imminent, intravenous injection of a quart of salt solution saved life.

ing exported in large quantities. I order one pound of the nuts for an adult every day, to be eaten after each meal, i. e., one pound is the daily dose, to be divided in three equal portions. The nuts are to be cracked as they are eaten, consumed slowly immediately after eating; and at no other time. Nothing else is to be eaten between meals, but the patient is to be allowed whatever he wishes at meal times. In other words, no restriction is placed upon the diet, except that the patient must take three meals a day and no more, and these at regular hours, and eat nothing whatever between meals.

I give copper arsenite gr. 1-200 one hour after meals, and strychnine arsenate gr. 1-134 just before meals, for a week; other medicines as indicated, but I have not found it necessary to use much medicine. I sometimes exhibit digestives for a few days, also the W-A Intestinal Antiseptic, but these agents may soon be discontinued, the pecan-treatment being all-sufficient. This method cured me after twelve years of almost continuous torture, during which time I had tried everything with only temporary relief at best. Since then I have used it in several other "old chronicics," with equally happy effects. I intend to continue its use and later on will report results.

Perhaps my success with this may have been a coincidence, but I cannot think so. I believe that the cure is permanent, nothing like a relapse having yet been observed in any case so treated.

F. E. BURGEVIN, M. D.

Spiro, I. T.

—:o:—

I note with pleasure what you say about the pecan, and shall commence



Hemorrhages are common in cirrhotic nephritis, and useful, except cerebral. Purge sharply and avoid ergot.—White.

eating it at once. Why, Doctor, you are a genius. It beats homeopathy all hollow. If you prescribe such good things for your patients always, your fame will spread through the land.

It would be well to limit somewhat the amount of other food the patient takes, for one of the principal elements in the production of this acid dyspepsia is overeating. Niemeyer, in speaking of the grape cure, cautioned against the use of the grapes in addition to the ordinary meals, instead of replacing them, as apoplexy instead of a cure was thereby rendered probable.—ED.

\* \*

#### COKE'S DANDRUFF CURE.

My attention has been called to a recent article in the CLINIC on hair tonics, for the reason, I suppose, that I have frequently advised the use of Coke's Dandruff Cure.

My experience with this remedy corresponds in some respects to that mentioned in the CLINIC, but differs widely in the final outcome. For more than forty years I have been troubled with dandruff in an aggravated form. About four or five years ago my son-in-law presented me a bottle of the dandruff cure above named, and I began to use it. At this time I was entirely bald on the crown of my head and nearly so from that forward. For a number of years before this the itching in the scalp had been very troublesome, which I had attributed to the presence of dead hairs; for it must be remembered that hairs are no more permanent than any other part of the body. It is said that the average life of a hair is about five years.

Immediately after commencing the use of Coke's Dandruff Cure there was con-



A close relation exists between renal inadequacy and insanity. This deserves attention.—Batten.

siderable increase in the shedding of hair, but I was not deterred from its use therefrom, because of the above theory, which proved to be a correct one. After having used the cure about two years I noticed one morning, on putting my hand to the bald place on my scalp, a fine fuzzy feeling, which on investigation proved to be new hairs; and my head is now, after two years more, covered with a good growth of hair. In looking over the heads of other men in church, of my age and much younger, I do not see any of them as free from baldness as I am; and of course I give the credit of my new hair to Coke's Dandruff Cure.

J. D. CRAIG, M. D.

Chicago, Ill.

\* \* \*

#### DR. WALTER WYMAN AND THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

There is a little, big man in Washington, who looks after the health of these United States; and he does his work well. Recently I was a guest of a cabinet officer, and it was at this time that I met him. I don't think he is much over 40, and he looks to be about 35. There is a resemblance between him and the strenuous editor of the CLINIC, Dr. Abbott. The moss does not accumulate to any extent on either of them, and I thought while I was discussing a dinner he gave me, how I would like to see them hitched up together. Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, is a product of the West; and like Abbott is a restless, energetic man, capable of doing more work than a dozen ordinary men.

He has brought his department up to the high-water mark of efficiency. He is a man of great learning and stands

away up in the science of bacteriology. There is no stiffness about him; he dresses plainly but neatly, and is one of the handsomest men in Washington when he smiles; yet lo! let his face be in repose, he has all the sternness so productive of chilliness characteristic of the great Bismarck.

And it is well for us that he holds the position he does, for while we are excited over the dastardly assassination of our President, we are liable to overlook the fact that one of the greatest pests of the century is knocking at our door, and unless due vigilance is observed it will surely come and devastate our land, I mean the Bubonic Plague. Already it has made its appearance in San Francisco and next year will find it all over these United States and South America, providing we go to sleep on our borders.

But there will be no sleeping with Wyman at the helm. It is truly wonderful the grasp he holds on the situation. A visit to his headquarters in Washington is fully as instructive in a sense as a course in a medical college.

I want the United States Army and Navy to adopt the alkaloidal system of medication. I think if it were brought forward to the attention of those in authority that this would be effected. Surely there is nothing too good for the defenders of our country, and what is better than the alkaloids? They would withstand all climatic influences, and their wonderfully quick action in a therapeutic way makes them peculiarly adapted for army and navy dispensing.

I spoke to some of the people about it, but it is hard to get folks out of beaten paths, even if the old paths lead to the graveyards.



In renal and gall-stone colic, glonoin sometimes gives prompt relief. Give a granule every 5 minutes.—Randall.

In paroxysms of hysteria with cold hands and feet glonoin acts like magic. Give a granule every 5 minutes.—Randall.

Did any of the CLINIC readers ever use gossypium herbaceum, in those forms of painful menstruation that affect so many of the young women of our land? This is an extract of the cotton root, and I have used it for years in painful dysmenorrhea and can vouch for its efficacy. It should be taken in teaspoonful doses once a day, a week before the time for the menses. Some cases which have become chronic and distressful pass through this period without a pain, with its help. It is quite safe to administer but should never be taken by a pregnant woman.

Nuclein, W-A. I have given this new product a fair trial in enlargement of the parotid glands, and it works fully as well if not better than any other preparation of nuclein. A young lady, 21, after recovery from typhoid fever with enlarged parotid remaining, has been subjected to the iodides for over two years without effect. The nuclein after two weeks has scattered the mass and there is hardly an indication left.

As I previously remarked to the readers of the CLINIC, this is a remarkable remedy; and at times utterly astonishes me by its remarkable efficiency.

It will not make much difference to me how much my fellow physicians criticise my opinions. I have withheld many onslaughts in my time, and was at the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Chickamauga; so I am not afraid of a little grape and canister from the tongue. "Roll on, sweet chariot."

HORATIO S. BREWER, M. D.

Chicago, Ill.



#### OVARALGIA.

On page 553 in American Alkalometry Dr. Smith says that a bandage was devised to keep the ovary away from the



Salol is dangerously depressant in typhoid fever. It may cause hemoglobinuria.—Bloyer.

abdominal wall. Now how in the name of common sense can any such device do such a thing? It is too deep for me even to guess at the *modus operandi* of such an affair.

J. F. HARRINGTON, M. D.

New Albin, Iowa.

—:o:—

Dr. Harrington certainly asks a "poser," doesn't he? The patient was a dwarf with spinal and pelvic deformity. The left ovary was freely movable and lodged in the internal inguinal ring; in fact the case was a partial hernia. The abdomen was protuberant and a combination of abdominal supporter and truss was devised and served its purpose. The report of the case was imperfect and I hope this explains.

RUSSELL J. SMITH, M. D.

Indianapolis, Ind.



#### COMMENCE ANEW.

At the urgent request of my wife I will step down from the fence and use the alkaloids. It is hard to begin over, after practising 49 years, but I have been so disgusted with the regular practice and disappointed in the results, that I thought I would quit the profession.

JOSEPH WALTON, M. D.

Wilkin, O.



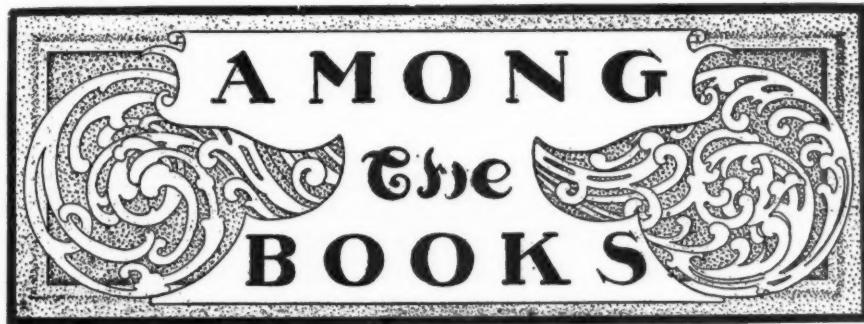
#### BIG THINGS.

The two biggest things I know of are the U. S. Government and THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC; and THE SURGICAL CLINIC will be next.

W. H. BLYTHE, M. D.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Help us make *The Surgical Clinic* your ideal of what a surgical journal should be.



*An American Text-book of Pathology.*  
Edited by Ludvig Hektoen, M. D., and  
David Riesman, M. D. Imperial octavo,  
1245 pages, 443 illustrations, 66 in col-  
ors. Philadelphia and London: W. B.  
Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$7.50.

Way back in the '60's of the last glo-  
rious century, the writer of these lines,  
and the reader now of this magnificent  
volume, by American authors, on mod-  
ern pathologic studies and certainties,  
way back then he was sitting often, and  
once on the front forum of the lecture  
room where and when the father of  
pathology, Prof. Karl von Rokitansky,  
of Vienna, taught us what his eyes have  
seen, and his hands have handled, of  
the facts of disease and death; and what  
his both keenly analytic and logically  
synthetic mind has interpreted. There  
once he sat, that kindly calm man, with  
his large round spectacles, ah! how  
my mind's eye sees him there now. And  
after calling attention to some points of  
a specimen before him he passed it on to  
us, to be handled and passed on, while  
he discussed most monotonously, yet in-  
sistently and reiteratively, in low tones,  
of the exudate and the more or less re-  
sulting fibers therefrom, and the nodes  
and the nodules, and various other things,  
and their origin, and course, and cause

of the disease, and its termination, which  
brought the specimen to our hands. And  
while the good man drawled his well-  
rounded sentences, the specimen reached  
to one of his hearers (?) whom he lulled  
into pleasant slumbers. A half-sup-  
pressed giggle stridulated along the semi-  
circular bench, and the kindly Rokitansky  
lifted his spectacles from off his nose  
to his broad forehead, and smilingly  
drawled out: "*Do wuerde Ich auch  
einsclaffen muessen wenn Ich mich  
anhorren sollte.*" (Well now, I too  
would have to fall to sleep, had I to  
listen to my speaking.)

But times have changed, and how?  
And we are awake, and the test tubes,  
and the whizzing centrifuge, and the  
microscopes, and the stains, and the hun-  
dred-and-one apparatus of the labora-  
tory, are too enticingly interesting to  
permit us to slumber at our studies. Few  
of the readers of these lines will be able  
to appreciate the vast progress of mod-  
ern cellular pathology, in the certainties  
of diseases brought out in this grand  
volume, as the writer of these lines.

Science is not all dry facts, or mere  
prose enumeration. There is poetry in  
it, and inspiration from it, especially  
when, like in this book, it unfolds to us  
that knowledge which enables us to util-

ize it in the service of our patients. Seldom has a scientific book so enthused me as this one has. It ought to become the Pathology Bible for all educated physicians for more than one generation.



*A Text-book of Pharmacology.* Including Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Prescription-Writing, Toxicology, etc. By Torald Sollmann, M. D. Royal octavo, 880 pages, fully illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$3.75.

The attempt made by the author to include so many subjects in one volume like this, must lead to very concentrated or abbreviated statements, which may happen to be made at the expense of clearness. And yet there is a very great value in this polyhistoric book for the educated physician, inasmuch as it summarizes excellently for him the various disciplines he went through in his curriculum, and brings them all to the main focus of therapy; and he can refer to the book in time of need.

On page 606, we notice the author ascribing the habitual ingestion of arsenic to the inhabitants of "Silesia," without saying which, whether Prussian or Austrian Silesia. This is evidently a misprint for "Styria" in Austria.



*Typhoid and Typhus Fevers.* By Dr. H. Curschmann, of Leipzig. Edited, with additions, by William Osler, M. D. Octavo, 646 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$5.00, net.

Two monographs in a collection by Nothnagel, written by such a careful and painstaking clinician as Curschmann, carefully and faithfully translated under A. Stengel's supervision, and



Glonoin is of value in muscular spasms, hystero-epilepsy, eclampsia and tetanus.—Randall.

edited with additions by Wm. Osler, in 1900, ought to be the best and most authoritative monographs. And yet, so far as medication is concerned, especially in typhoid fever, it will be best to remember the Russian peasants saying: "Ask other people's mind and keep your own."



*The Standard Medical Manual.* A Handbook of Practical Medicine. By Alfred S. Burdick, M. D., editor of *The Medical Standard* in Chicago. 921 pages, illustrated. Publishers, G. P. Englehard & Co., Chicago. Price, \$4.00.

The book is arranged alphabetically in the manner of "Treatment of the Sick," with which the readers of the CLINIC are acquainted. Besides the alphabetic enumeration of diseases met with in every-day practice, and their various treatments with formulas given, there is also valuable matter in an appendix containing: Examination of the Urine, Examination of Stomach Contents, Bacteriologic Diagnosis, Drugs and Their Administration; Table of Doses and of Solubilities; a very Useful Epitome of the National Formulary; Food for the Sick; Rectal Injections and Entero and Hypodermo-clysis. The book owes its name to the author's connection with *The Medical Standard*, and its contents to the vast amount of medical literature that passes daily the scrutiny of the editor. The book is apt to contain the freshest ideas on treatment entertained by physicians. The mechanical part of the book is very fine and the price quite reasonable.



*The Principles and Practice of Medicine.* By William Osler, M. D. Fourth



The lightning pains of ataxy very frequently will be found to disappear after a dose of calomel.—Rhein.

edition. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 1901. Price, \$5.50.

Osler's medical opinions are regarded as highly valuable, both in this country and in Europe, and not a few regard them as authoritative. This fourth edition of his book is fresh, and contains the last, perhaps the very last, that was ascertained anywhere in the civilized world up to the date of publication, on the subjects treated in its 1150 pages. The index is very full, and the charts and illustrations very instructive.



*Essentials of Obstetrics.* Second edition. By C. and H. F. Jewett; 378 pages, 80 wood cuts and 5 colored plates. Lea Bros. & Co., 1901. Price, \$2.25.

The book is well designed for the student of medicine, who has to learn a great deal to forget, but who should remember the essentials of every subject he hears in lectures or sees in clinics.



*Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin.* By John V. Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D. Fourth edition. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 1901. Price, \$5.00.

A very recommendable book on the subject, in this last and improved edition. The general principles of the pathologies of the various skin diseases are excellently stated. The therapeutics and formulae are extensive and betray the expert mind of the therapist and pharmacologist, such as the author is well known to be. The extensive lists of the various medicinal soaps is a striking and very useful feature of the work. The chromogravure plates deserve special laudation for their naturalness and artistic character. The mechanical make-up of the book is such as we always expect from Appleton & Co.



The juice of raw cranberries, pure or diluted, relieves the thirst of fevers and is antiseptic.—Goriansky.

*A Text-book of Diseases of Women.* By Charles B. Penrose, M. D., Ph. D. Fourth edition, revised. Octavo, 539 pages, handsomely illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$3.75, net.

The author of this book has a method of his own. He assumes a good deal of knowledge in his reader in matters elementary, such as the more minute anatomy, physiology and pathology of the female genitalia. His main aim is to show his method of treating female diseases, and his success in it. The author does not tell of the many ways that lead to Rome, which may confuse certain minds; he shows the one way in which he got there. No doubt there are minds that are best instructed by this method for it may happen that "the man of one book" will be the successful one.



*Medical Aspects of the Czolgosz Case,* is a special number of the *Alienist and Neurologist*, St. Louis, Jan., 1902. No. I., pages 13. It is an essay by Charles Hamilton Hughes, M. D., Professor of Psychiatry and Neuriatry, Barnes Medical College.

Is there an anarchist printer, or proof-reader in the office of this paucipaginate and multiloquus periodical? For on page 3, in the middle of it, we read about the execution of that wretch, that: "At 7:17 a. m., after satisfactory pulse and respiration tests on the part of the attending physicians, the prison warden pronounced the *criminal deed*." (Italics ours.) Was that execution a criminal deed? What a criminal publishing neglect! Prof. H. finds fault with the autopsy verdict, that no disease of brain was found, for, contends he, there must have been such from at least the elec-

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I am fully convinced that acute and chronic kidney diseases are often due to local chilling.—Hadra.

tric shock. Is this not acute? Spitzka, where are you?

Prof. H.'s rhetorical taste is *sui generis*, for complaining that the press of this country had no code of ethics, he brings in grotesque juxtaposition the President's character and handling of crime by the press, without even a mitigating "neither" between these. Then he speaks in the same clause of "oblivion" and "obliquy" (the spelling is not mine) demanded for that criminal. Now you can't forget a thing when you are "loquing" about it. Prof. H. wants a code of ethics for the press. Who is to make it? Any one else but the people?

The Professor complains that the criminal's brain was not given to science, he means of course scientific men, in order that they might find out the cause of that crime. Now supposing that they had had it and found out that some cells were abnormal materially, then there would be proof that there was no psychic crime at all. The Prof.'s ethical creed betrays itself on page 7, line 2, top, where he speaks of the "criminal brain."

What is the gist of it? The Prof.'s whole argument is crassly materialistic, and the total absence of religious emotion in that wretch forms no item in the Prof.'s search for the etiologic moment of his crime. It must be assumed that the Prof. regards such absence as normal. A few millions of humanity will differ from such a view. Crime is on the increase, religion on the decrease; is there a causal nexus here? Ah, me! Psychiatrists ought to be psychologists too, for as one has well said: "Other coins than those of materialism have also currency."



Try chionin, a granule every waking hour, for jaundice or itching skin. Increase if necessary.

*The Increasing Sterility of American Women*, with Increase of Miscarriages and Divorce; Decrease of Fecundity. By Geo. J. Engelmann, M. D., Boston, Mass.

The above is a reprint from the Journal of the A. M. A., where it appeared as read at the 52d annual meeting of the Association, and approved for publication by the executive committee of the section on obstetrics and diseases of women.

Dr. Engelmann's unpleasant truths are distasteful to some, and therefore they affect to disbelieve them; and therefore they should be read and pondered on by every honest physician, true American and lover of his race and its mothers.

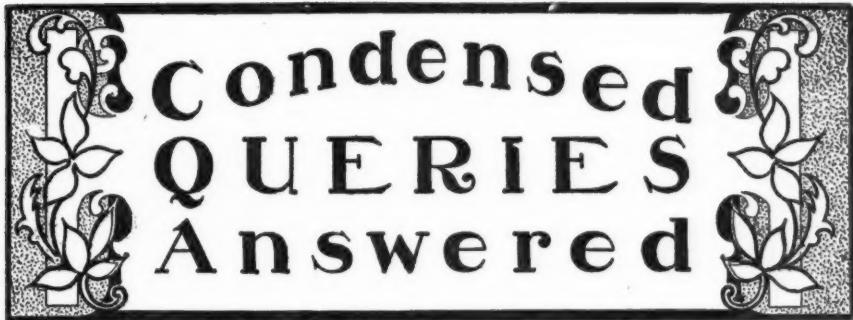


*The Principles of Hygiene*. A Practical Manual for Students, Physicians and Health Officers. By D. H. Bergey, A. M., M. D. Octavo, 495 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$3.00, net.

In these few pages, comparatively, a great deal of useful knowledge is conveyed in very plain language. Hygiene in all departments of life individual and social, private and public, is deservedly becoming more and more attended to, voluntarily and by authoritative enforcement. Hygiene is prophylaxis against disease, and comes in most legitimately as a part of the medical knowledge of which the physician of to-day dare not to be ignorant. Besides, he will be asked by the laity on points of hygiene. To remove general ignorance of this topic and replace it with useful knowledge the book before us is well calculated.



Give veratrine a granule every quarter-hour till effect, for maniacal insomnia. Regulate dose by pulse.



# Condensed QUERIES Answered

## PLEASE NOTE.

While the editors make replies to these queries as they are able, they are very far from wishing to monopolize the stage, and would be pleased to hear from any reader who can furnish further and better information. Moreover, we would urge those seeking advice to report the results, whether good or bad. In all cases please give the number of the query when writing anything concerning it. Positively no attention paid to anonymous letters.

## QUERIES.

**QUERY 2842:**—"Epilepsy." Girl, 20, fits from 18 months, until three years old, recurred when six and periodically ever since, the longest interval being six weeks, usually but two weeks; clitoris has been operated upon, uterus is bent, large scar over left eye, masturbation impossible, menses irregular and scanty, absent for a year; pale, conjunctiva brown, wax removed from ears a number of times without affecting fits, aura begins at stomach, fits occur sometimes while asleep in early morning; general health good, active life, no deformity, nasal spurs, heart-trouble or caruncle; treated unsuccessfully by mental scientists and hypnotists.

E. H., California.

You seem to have studied this case far more carefully than is usual. My suggestion would be the careful regulation of the bowels, examining the sphincter, dilating it if necessary, and the establishment of the vegetarian regime; stimulation of the menstrual function by the use of alnuin three granules four times a day, with iron arsenate gr.

1-67 before and after each meal and on going to bed. Use the anti-epilepsy granules whenever a fit seems impending. After one month, if the fits continue, add to the above verbenin granules, three, four times a day. With patience I believe this will bring the desired result. One thing more: Would it be possible to correct the uterine deviation by using a galvanic battery?—ED.

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**QUERY 2843:**—"Spasms." Boy, nine months old, picture of health. Spasms began in July; circumcised, relieved spasms for a while, now as bad as ever; flatulent; when relieved of this the spasms cease.

"Catarrh." I have post-nasal catarrh; use salt water without success; gives me much trouble. Would hot air benefit me?

S. M., Ohio.

Examine the rectum and see if the sphincter does not need dilating, which

can be done in this case by oiling the index finger and introducing it. Then the bowels will probably regulate themselves. A little macrotin would be advisable, in doses suited to the age, to reduce the convulsive tendency.

In regard to your catarrh: If you get an oil atomizer and use Euarol, it will penetrate to all parts of the nose and pharynx. Use it twice a day and avoid an excess of meat, and you will get along all right.—ED.

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QUERY 2844:—"Neurosis." A mother, 25, all functions normal, has uncontrollable twitching of left hand and arm, drops dishes; two weeks' duration; articulation indistinct, left side numb at times.

G. L., Michigan.

Are you sure this woman's bowels are clear and clean? See if the sphincter does not need dilating. Note also whether the elimination of solids by the kidneys is fully up to the standard. While awaiting the results of these examinations I should physic her strongly.—ED.

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QUERY 2845:—"Skin Diseases." Please recommend some new works on diseases of the skin, which are worth buying.

R. A., New York.

Of the new books on diseases of the skin I would heartily recommend to you Saunders' Hand Atlas, by Mracek, price \$3.50; on account of the magnificent colored plates. Also Jackson's Diseases of the Skin, published by Lea Bros. Price \$2.75. Either will prove quite satisfactory.—ED.

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QUERY 2846:—"Books." When will we have a new edition of "Treatment of the Sick?"

J. B., Texas.



Nephritis: A diet of hot water and meat sometimes succeeds when the exclusively vegetable diet fails.—Quimby.

There will be no new edition of "Treatment of the Sick" for at least a year. The book on the lungs is the first part of a system of practice of medicine. Next will come the first part of our alkaloidal therapeutics, and after that succeeding numbers of whichever seems to be in the greatest demand. In fact it will probably be several years before enough material has been gathered to warrant a revised edition of the "Treatment of the Sick."—ED.

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QUERY 2847:—"Scarlet Fever." Send me at once a prophylactic for scarlet fever, for two children aged 6 and 8. I want to use it against diphtheria.

T. S., Oklahoma.

Calcium sulphide, gr. 1-6 each. The daily dose for each of these children should be three grains. Also mix 20 grains of zinc sulphocarbonate with a glass of water, and give a teaspoonful before each meal and on going to bed, for the local effect on the mouth and throat. I have found this treatment very effective indeed; and trust you will report your results.—ED.

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QUERY 2848:—"Liver Disease." Man, 64, plethoric, rheumatic gout for three years, eased by lithia water. Last spring, constant dull pains in liver, with indigestion, griping and colic; black stools, five daily; weak, heart weak and rapid, progressive hardness of liver, slowly worsening. Treatment: Aconitine, strychnine arsenate, colchicine, five granules each every morning; Heart Tonic three granules every six hours; no better nor worse.

C. O., Texas.

Put this man on the vegetarian diet; add to your wise treatment a morning dose of Saline Laxative, and paint the following mixture over his liver three



Baldness: Wash daily with soap and water and rub in kerosene for a year.—Hallopeau. Is hair worth the trouble?

times a day: Ammonium muriate and nitromuriatic acid of each half an ounce, water to make three ounces. Give of this also 20 drops in water before each meal.—ED.



QUERY 2849:—"Kohnite." Please give me what you know of the Kohnite System, of which I enclose a circular. It is a pity such men should be allowed to flourish and grow fat at the expense of the people, and then insult reputable physicians by offering to sell them a secret.

J. M., South Carolina.

I know nothing whatever of the Kohnite System, except that if anybody sends such a circular to 10,000 doctors, he is liable to find among that number half a dozen or so willing to be relieved of their cash. Hence these things usually pay the projector.—ED.



QUERY 2850:—"Sexual Hygiene." Where can I obtain full information for people who consult me in regard to sexual matters? What is the best recent work on obstetrics?

J. B., Pennsylvania.

What you want for the cases you mention is the book we have just published on Sexual Hygiene. All these questions are fully treated in that book. The price is \$1.00. The best book on obstetrics we can recommend to you is Schafer's Operative Obstetrics, published by Saunders, of Philadelphia. The price is only \$2.00, and the illustrations are magnificent.—ED.



QUERY 2851:—"Deafness." Catarrhal deafness, right ear, twelve years; through the mill of regulars and quacks; can just distinguish sound, no diarrhea and little tinnitus, other ear O. K. How about calcium sulphide or nuclein?

L. C., Michigan.



In bicycle races it is said the meat-eaters excel at first, but the vegetarian forges ahead later and finishes fresher.

Try pilocarpine, taking enough to cause slight sweating, every evening. Calcium sulphide would not be of benefit to you, nor do I see how nuclein would be of use.—ED.



QUERY 2852:—"Phthisis." I send my sputa for examination. Took cold a week ago, sharp attack, much sputa every morning. Have had similar attacks for many years but this is the worst.

W. W., Nebraska.

The report shows a chronic phthisis, not yet tuberculous. I would strongly urge a vigorous treatment on the lines laid down in the new book on Respiratory Diseases. I think you have this. I would advise you to take three granules of sanguinarine every two hours through the day, and half a dram daily of balsam copaiba in capsules; also clear the pulmonary tract two or three times a day by inhaling the fumes of boiling vinegar for five minutes at a time. If you have an atomizer with Euarol, use it after the vinegar. If the vinegar is unpleasant, substitute boiling water with a little benzoin. I find no evidence of gangrene, but evidently this affection has taken a deep hold on your lungs, and you want to get rid of it. Keep up your nutrition well.—ED.



QUERY 2853:—"Serous Apoplexy." I send urine for examination. Man, 64, stomach trouble 30 years, evening vomiting, worked all the time, appetite good, bowels regular. In March he began having spells of losing his memory for several hours at a time, gradually subsiding; has had five spells. At first feels sick; convulsions in one only; severity increasing. Between these he attends to business as usual.

O. R., Ohio.



Nephritis: Restrict proteid food, prohibit liquors, and encourage the free use of alkaline waters.—Brannan.

The urine is of very high specific gravity and shows evidence of the disorder of digestion. The man does not drink enough water. Let him take two drams of chlorine water, diluted, before each meal. Regulate his bowels with a morning dose of Saline Laxative, taking a granule of podophyllin on going to bed. The attacks appear to be of serous effusion, for which I would advise arsenic iodide one granule before each meal, continued for months. Regulate his diet carefully and see that he does not eat too much, but chews his food thoroughly. The vast majority of these cases of indigestion would be cured by a judicious course of starvation.—ED.



**QUERY 2854:**—"Phlegmasia Dolens." Tell me what you know about milk-leg. I am using Nuclein, strychnine and Antiphlogistine.

C. M., Illinois.

Milk-leg is an inflammation either of the veins or the lymphatics. I would recommend covering the affected inflamed area with mercurial ointment, giving internally iodoform gr. 1-6, and mercury biniodide, of each three granules, and one granule of arsenic iodide, together every three hours. Add to each dose three granules of phytolaccin. Of course if symptoms of salivation appear you must lessen the dose, but don't stop it. Keep this up until the inflammatory products have been completely absorbed. Nuclein will undoubtedly be of assistance in the process. This is a good disease for the stick-to-it-doctor to treat. The others will always fail.—ED.



**QUERY 2855:**—"Eczema." Woman, 60, eczema over arms and breast, skin



Neurasthenia: I consider Chicago's mid-winter climate ahead of Florida, Los Angeles, or any of the "soft" climates.—Moyer.

very thick over affected region, itching terribly at night, constipated, appetite good, digestion fair.

J. E. H., Texas.

Apply pure water-free glycerin on lint to the parts for one week, changing every twelve hours. Then apply ointment of red precipitate, 5 to 20 grains to the ounce. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and limit the diet strictly to the needs. If she does not rapidly improve, find out if she is eliminating enough by the kidneys. Alnuin is the remedy on which to leave her after recovery.—ED.



**QUERY 2856:**—"Enuresis." Patient, 10, in good health, has had incontinence of urine since infancy, and has so far resisted all treatment.

L. C. M., Indiana.

Give the boy hyoscine hydrobromate, gr. 1-1000 at bedtime, adding one granule each night to this until the discharge stops or atropine effects are manifested. I have found it best in these cases to use Euarol locally in the urethra.—ED.



**QUERY 2857:**—"Pleurisy." I am 50, had pneumonia once and again, always trouble at same spot, subnormal temperature for years. In September, 1900, took header from bicycle, in bed ten days, with some fever; then dyspnea, unilateral, constant dry cough, slight evening fever, pulse up; did not interfere with outside work; lost flesh and strength. I still cough, dyspnea and insomnia better, nourishment better, lungs sorier, slight sputa, no bacilli found, morning cough causes vomiting, heart weak, blood returning to heart slowly, no fever for some months.

R. R. M., Pennsylvania.

My diagnosis is pleuritic adhesion due to the old pneumonia. The danger is that such a location is a choice one for



Neurasthenia: This term designates one of the forms under which autotoxemia appeals to the doctor.

the tubercle bacillus, which should be regularly searched for in the sputa at least four times a year.

Treatment: Make an ointment of guaiacol and rub five drops in the skin over the painful region every day. Alternate this week by week with theunction of mercury oleate. Restraine the cough by effort of the will; it is irritative and useless. Keep your bowels clear with Saline Laxative, and take iodoform to the physiologic limit, to disinfect the bowel, and stimulate absorption. If it disagrees substitute Europhen, which is more expensive and takes much larger doses. Reinforce your vitality with Triple Arsenates and Nuclein—average dose two tablets every three hours. Go to some locality where you can live the most of the time out of doors. I believe in your case the seashore would be better than the dry climate of Arizona, or the mountains; but am subject to the correction deducible from your experience. The Eastern shore of Virginia would be my choice from present impressions.—ED.



**QUERY 2858:**—"Malarial Spleen." Three years ago I had remittent malarial fever, and later a very much enlarged spleen; I took the iodides and Fowler's solution and locally used iodine and the red iodide of mercury ointment; kept this up a long time without any apparent benefit.

Four months ago I began using berberine muriate gr. 1-6. I have taken 500 granules and they reduced the spleen one third or one half, my granules gave out and I neglected to order more, until now I find the spleen as large as when I commenced the berberine.

Would you advise anything else to be taken along with berberine? How

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Digitalis does less harm than formerly, because it is now generally combined with the nitrites.—Wilcox.

long should I take them? How many each day?

I am in perfect health with the exception of the enlarged spleen; have not had a chill or fever for over two years.

W. A., Texas.

Add to the berberine, the Triple Arsenates and Nuclein, pushed up to full dosage. Berberine contracts the spleen and forces the malarial plasmodia out into the blood-current; there you must destroy them with the arsenates and Nuclein.—ED.



**QUERY 2859:**—"Malaria." Two months ago I attended a man for remittent malarial fever. Discharged convalescent in three weeks. Three days later found his right leg swollen from hip to toe, red, very tender, twice natural size, temp. 103. Diagnosis, rheumatism. Wrapped limb in cotton batting and bandage; improved rapidly; gave colchicine, lithium benzoate, strychnine arsenate and Saline Laxative. About well on sixth day. I went away hunting, patient relapsed and another doctor diagnosed dropsy.

G. L. Michigan.

I have had just one case of dropsy in a single leg, and that was not at all painful, but was due to an enlarged syphilitic gland in the saphenous ring, compressing the veins. Could it have been a case of phlebitis? If that man treats the patient for dropsy you will have the case again.—ED.



**QUERY 2860:**—"Epilepsy." Man, 24, masturbated at 17, epileptic since 20, fits occur during sleep; constant itching and crawling sensation in the prostatic urethra; bromides enough to prevent erections also prevent fits, which recur when he stops the bromide. He is stout, sanguine, good appetite and digestion. I attribute the fits to prostatic

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Neurasthenia: Surprising benefit from calomel, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  every second night for a week or so.—Biller.

irritation and consequent reflex action through the spinal cord.

S. C., Indian Territory.

In this very singular case give cypripedin three granules before each meal and six at bedtime, and inject ten drops of Euarol into the urethra as far back as possible every day. Keep his bowels a little loose with colchicine granules, and restrict him closely on the use of meat, alcohol, coffee, cheese and beans. If you can control him in this respect you will cure him.—ED.

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QUERY 2861:—"Fever." My wife, 31, has been losing flesh for two months, usual weight 200. Two years ago had cancer removed from breasts by caustic; no recurrence: has been losing strength for a month, persistent fever of one and a half degrees, bowels loose, anorexia, tongue brown coated and dark purplish red, buccal mucosa deep red with enlarged veins, pulse up to 120, some pain in left ovary, acid eructations, aching in sacrum.

C. G., Kansas.

I trust this is simply an autotoxemic fever, for which I would recommend regulating the bowels with a morning dose of Saline Laxative, and baptisin a granule every hour during the day while awake. If needed, give calcium sulphocarbolate forty grains a day to render the stools inodorous.—ED.

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QUERY 2862:—"Lobelin." Where can I find some information concerning the use of lobelin and especially as a remedy for infantile constipation?

C. L., Michigan.

Lobelin was recommended as a remedy for infantile constipation by one of the CLINIC family some years ago. The doctor dissolved a granule into a

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Adynamic Fever: Strychnine enables one to make good use of veratrum and aconite.—*Med. Times.*

teaspoonful of hot water and gave five drops or more. The article was by Dr. J. G. Ficklin, of Atlanta, Ga., and appeared in the CLINIC for June, 1899, page 389.—ED.

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QUERY 2863:—"Pain in Back." Man, 46, previously healthy, seized with pain in kidney, slight fever nine months' duration without improvement; paroxysms last a week leaving tenderness in shoulders, breasts, hips and thighs. The pain is now worse in the left hip and right shoulder, beginning in the kidney; hiccup continued a week, improved under electricity and tonga; he is very thin and weak, urine shows much uric acid, thick sediment, no blood, scanty.

T. D., Missouri.

Look to this man's kidneys for his trouble. You should have a complete laboratory examination made of his urine, especially determining the amount of solids he is passing daily. Until this is done I would not presume to make a diagnosis. To relieve the pain I would recommend the combination so often employed with success, of hyoscyamine, glonoin and strychnine arsenate, a granule of each repeated every fifteen minutes until the mouth dries. Give him great quantities of water to drink in the intervals, and about five grains of arbutin every day.—ED.

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QUERY 2864:—"Menorrhagia." Girl, 22, fleshy, menses every two weeks, each lasting five days, coughs up much blood during period, general health good.

V. G., Kansas.

The lady may be plethoric, in which case regulate her diet, excluding nitrogenous foods as closely as possible, and give her emetin gr. 1-6 three to six tab-

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Chloretonic is proposed as a substitute for bromides in the treatment of epilepsy.—McCarthy.

lets at bedtime, as many as she can take without nausea. Add to this veratrine, from three granules up each day during the bleeding; but if the condition appears to you to be atonic rather than plethoric the remedy is apocynin, two granules every four hours, continued for two or three months and increased if not effective. Keep her bowels free with Saline Laxative.—ED.



QUERY 2865:—"Diarrhea." In children's diarrhea how should I use Intestinal Antiseptic and copper arsenite? Can I give acid arsenous by the aconitine rule, and add brucine as a children's tonic? Should I give glonoin, hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate together in solution? I am asking many questions but am interested in the alkaloids and want to try them.

W. B., Missouri.

For children with diarrhea, first clear the bowels with small doses of Saline Laxative, rhubarb or castor-oil; then give the Intestinal Antiseptic in doses sufficient to keep the stools free from bad odor. The regular dose of copper arsenite is gr. 1-100, to which you may apply the Shaller rule. You can give the granules gr. 1-1000 to a child two years old, one whole granule three or four times a day. For the two-year-old child you can give from one to five grains of the Intestinal Antiseptic every two hours. Double the latter quantity if necessary, as it is harmless in any dose. To children I usually give it in powder with a little bismuth and Peptenzyme or saccharated pepsin. You can use arsenous acid by the aconitine rule and add brucine, but a better tonic for children or adults is strychnine arsenate. I have combined glonoin, hyoscyamine and strychnine arsenate, one gran-



Exophthalmic Goiter: Veratrine to full effect continued for a year. Regulate the dose by the pulse.



ule of each, in solution or otherwise, every fifteen minutes, hundreds of times.

I am glad you ask questions, Doctor. That's the way to find out, and you are wise in asking them and not beginning helter-skelter any way at all, and then wonder why you don't get miracles. I send you literature on Intestinal Antiseptic and would be glad to answer any more questions that you ask.—ED.



QUERY 2866:—"Spermato-phobia." Farmer, 42, seven children, for eighteen months complains of indigestion, belching, vertigo, wild feelings, tendency to travel until relieved, no pain, thinks he is on the brink of eternity, reads all the quack advertisements. The latest belief is a spermatorrhea; history of enuresis till 15, then a little self-abuse, sexual excess after marriage, coitus often three times a night, emissions with dreams until recently, prepucce damp with invisible discharge, has wild spells after coitus. I send urine for examination.

E. C., Ohio.

The urine presented nothing abnormal excepting a rather high specific gravity. A good deal of this man's trouble is from reading quack literature. The sexual history shows nothing abnormal whatsoever. The examination of the urine shows simply the results of a little indigestion. Regulate his bowels with the Laxative granules. Give him cypripedin three granules and cicutine from one granule upwards until effect, each before each meal and on going to bed, and make him stop reading quack literature. Tell him the lunatic asylums are full of such patients, scared into insanity by that stuff; and that there are not less than 17,000,000 of men in the United States who have gone through all that he described and it did not hurt them a bit.—ED.



Eclampsia: Veratrine is the only drug approaching a specific. Give hypo. every half hour to keep the pulse below 80.—Taylor.

QUERY 2867:—"Phthisis." I have received the book on diseases of the Respiratory Organs. The chapter on Chronic Phthisis is the best article I ever read. It gives the best treatment in such a concise and tangible form, that even the beginner on reading it once would have a clear idea of the treatment and management of this stubborn disease. Will the coming practice be in several volumes like this?

XXX, Colorado.

The book on respiratory diseases constitutes the first part of the coming practice. The next one will probably be on the digestive system; but before it is issued, we expect to get out one number of the alkaloidal therapeutics, and to issue subsequent numbers of either work as the demand warrants.—ED.



QUERY 2868:—"Neuralgia." Woman, 65, spasmodic pain over right eye; cannot use opiates, cicutine gave relief for awhile.

G. D., Illinois.

Keep the lady's bowels clear and aseptic. Regulate her diet carefully and treat the paroxysms of pain by giving one granule each of hyoscyamine, glonoin, strychnine arsenate and gelsemin, together every fifteen minutes until effect. In the intervals give her zinc phosphide gr. 1-6 three times a day for one week, then follow for three weeks with the Triple Arsenates and Nuclein. Then go back to the zinc phosphide and alternate in this manner for three months.

It would probably be a useful addition to let her take three dosimetric Triad granules every night at bedtime.—ED.



Neurasthenia: The best exercise in this malady is horseback riding—fresh air, not too much exertion, thought diverted from self.—Pearce.

QUERY 2869:—"Diagnosis." What is the best work on diagnosis and where can I obtain it?

W. L., North Carolina.

The best large book I can recommend to you is Musser's Medical Diagnosis, published by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia. The price is \$6.00. A small work by Leftwich, entitled "Index of Symptoms" is published by Wm. Wood & Co., which I have found very useful indeed. The price of it is \$2.00, but of course you cannot use it without one of the larger ones.—ED.



QUERY 2870:—"Jaundice." Last Easter my wife was taken suddenly with extreme jaundice, after two weeks tenderness in the liver. No gall-stone colic, but gnawing, burning pain in the stomach and duodenum. The jaundice left but the pain remains, worse from food or pressure; no tumor, spleen enlarged and sore, pains through back to left shoulder, stools clay-colored. She is 25, weighs 143; rheumatic, heart and kidneys normal, is getting rapidly worse.

L. B., Colorado.

In your wife's case there has been a microbic infection of the biliary passages. As a result I don't doubt that gall-stones are now forming. Put her on a most careful, limited diet, preferably the milk diet, strictly in accordance with the Mitchell rules, which I need not repeat to you; giving either well-skimmed milk, fresh buttermilk, junket or kumyss varied to suit her taste, taken in quantities of four ounces every four hours, occupying half an hour to consume this quantity. Internally give her sodium succinate five grains and dioscorein three granules four times a day. Paint over her liver



Tuberculosis: In many cases an arrest or even cure may be secured by using sodium cacodylate hypo. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$  daily for a week; then on alternate weeks.—Gautier.

the following mixture: Strong nitromuriatic acid and ammonium chloride of each half an ounce, water to make three ounces. Apply this three times a day. Regulate her bowels with a single morning dose of Saline Laxative in cold water. For the pain in the liver add to the above chionanthin, one grain every two hours while the pain lasts.—ED.



**QUERY 2871:**—"Books." What is the best work on eclectic practice of medicine?

C. M., Texas.

If you wish information on the Eclectic system you had better get Ellingwood's *Materia Medica* and Scudder's *Specific Diagnosis*.—ED.



**QUERY 2872:**—"School of Alkalometry." Is there any school that teaches the methods you advocate in the CLINIC?

C. G., Minnesota.

As yet there is no school which teaches Alkalometry. That is something to be taken up as soon as a reserve of brain power accumulates sufficiently.—ED.



**QUERY 2873:**—"Chorea." My granddaughter, 8, had psoriasis but recovered; child well and very strong; she bites on one or both sides, giving a pushing and lateral movement to the head, making the muscles of the side of the neck and face draw. Eyes fitted by an oculist; twitching increasing; goes to school and takes music lessons. I cut her coffee down to a half cup daily.

J. T., Iowa.

This affection may be due to any one of so many causes that it is hard to advise. First you were perfectly right in having her eyes examined and in



Calcium sulphide locally puts a speedy stop to the *acarus scabiei*'s operations. Apply it locally in solution.—Heiminkx.

stopping the coffee. Dcn't let her use any coffee, tea or cocoa. Make her a vegetarian as nearly as possible. Have another oculist verify the work of the first one, and examine also the ear, nose, throat and rectum. Stop those music lessons and turn her out to grass. Lessen nervous irritability by the use of cypripedin three to twelve granules daily as needed, and cicutine hydrobromate about three granules a day.—ED.



**QUERY 2874:**—"Neuralgia." Man, 40, has left supra-orbital neuralgia on rising, increasing until noon, subsiding by 1 p. m., leaving tenderness. Coal-tars failed, aconitine failed; digestion in good order.

S. H., Ohio.

Supra-orbital neuralgia may be due to uricemia, or to an ocular defect amenable to proper fitting with glasses; or it may be malarial, as shown by the ancient term "brow ague." Give one or two eclectic hepatic tablets at bedtime, with a dose of Saline Laxative in the morning, and a granule of gelsemuin repeated at half-hour intervals until effect or relief, with proper regulation of his diet.—ED.



**QUERIES 2875 and 2876:**—"Tachycardia." Girl, 22, for three years has attacks of tachycardia, occurring suddenly after excitement, lasting two to eight hours and ceasing suddenly; pulse 160, neuralgia especially in neck, breath sounds interrupted, mitral murmur, appetite and elimination good, health otherwise good.

"Syncope." Man, 72, hard-working farmer; has syncope, loses consciousness suddenly, face and hands purple, heart weak, pulse under 30, no murmur, sphincters relax, unconscious three hours, gradually recovering without memory of



Baldness: Thirty per cent solution of lactic acid, applied to scalp till irritated; renewed when this ceases.—Cooper.

spell, falls on face; no paralysis or weakness.

W. S., Manitoba,

In the case of tachycardia the first thing on the program is a search for reflexes, especially rectal in this case; next, regulation of the diet to avoid uricemia; then to moderate the nervous excitability by the use of cicutine hydrobromate, with cypripedin, of the latter three granules four times a day in the intervals. During the attacks make a trial of cardiac tonic, otherwise cactus.

In your second case, the old man: His heart needs toning with a steady diet of strychnine arsenate in the intervals, and the combination Heart Tonic which contains glonoin for the attacks. If this is carefully administered he will improve. One thing about such cases, the amount of strychnine they can bear is sometimes astonishing. Keep his bowels regular with the Laxative granules.—ED.



**QUERY 2877:**—"Retroflexion." What is the best appliance for the correction of retroflexion.

W. S., Louisiana.

The best appliance I know of for the correction of retroflexion is a baby. I have used with success a galvanic stem pessary, but stem pessaries are so difficult to use and so dangerous that I would advise you not to touch them. Theoretically by their elasticity they hold the uterus straight but practically the tip cuts into the womb and may perforate the peritoneum. I would urge instead of this the use of Matthews' graduated dilators.—ED.



**QUERY 2878:**—"Cancer." Woman, 45, weight 220, menses regular, constipated, feces offensive, urine loaded with phos-



Digitalis may be employed over long periods. Combine with sparteine, arsenic or strychnine.—Jacobs.

phates and bacteria, with some pus, and highly acid. A mammary cancer of five years' duration was removed by caustic in July. Just before this she began having cramps in the muscles of the back and hips, which keep her in bed mostly, only relieved by morphine and atropine hypo. She became worse under hydriodic acid. Her stomach is very irritable. She is terribly nervous, the least excitement bringing on cramps; can't be moved without having one. The cramps are better when the urine is rendered alkaline.

E. L., Massachusetts.

This woman is suffering from the development of cancer in one or more of the internal organs. Inject a full hypodermic syringe of Nuclein solution into the skin over the most painful spot three times a week; and give her internally chelidonium three grains at bedtime, gradually increased until a dose is reached which produces a full purgative action, and keep this up steadily. Keep her stomach and bowels in order by the use of sodium sulphocarbolate, which will require from 30 to 100 grains daily; and in this way you will get the maximum of possible benefit. Under the circumstances I do not see how you can avoid giving her what relief is possible from anodynes, but by all means try and substitute cannabis indica for the morphine, beginning with gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Allen's extract and pushing it to the desired effect.—ED.



**QUERY 2879:**—"Gleet." Two years' standing, everything has failed. I want to try Euarol now.

H. M., Missouri.

I have found it an advantage in gleet to combine the use of an astringent with Euarol, injecting Protargol or zinc chloride twice a day and using Euarol once; also if relaxation exists, giving



In gall-stone colic, glonoin relieved the severe pain in a few minutes. Give 0.0002 every five minutes.—Turnbull.

internally cantharidin about seven granules a day, or arbutin fifteen grains a day, in divided doses; generally using the latter until completely relieved and then cautiously pushing cantharidin to the physiologic dose to complete and also test the thoroughness of the cure.—ED.



QUERY 2880:—"Opium Habit." Please advise me if heroin is admissible in the treatment of the opium habit. Will the patient form the heroin habit, and if so how would it compare in harmful results to morphine? Which habit is worse?

What line of treatment do you think best to quiet nervousness, produce sleep and relieve the characteristic ache which follows the withdrawal of opiates?

T. J. H., Arkansas.

The patient will undoubtedly form the heroin habit, and the relief obtained from heroin is simply gained by feeding the desire for morphine. The ulterior affects of heroin-taking have not yet been determined, but I see no advantage in exchanging the morphine habit for the heroin habit. I enclose a pamphlet on the treatment of the morphine habit which gives the most successful treatment that has yet been devised.—ED.



QUERIES 2881 and 2882:—"Niter." Can you furnish sweet spirits of niter in tablets for children?

"Vaccine Ulcer." Girl, 15, vaccinated in May, wore cap five days, when removed, a three-inch spot around vaccination was black. This was cauterized. In August the leg swelled, becoming very painful; anorexia and insomnia followed; very weak and leg painful all summer, still inflamed and tender. She walks lame.

E. P., Connecticut.

The nearest we can come to sweet spirits of niter in tablet form for children



Cystitis in Women: Introduce a small bag through the urethra and distend it with hot water.

is the granule of amorphous aconitine, which fully represents the valuable properties of the niter. Suppose you apply to the scar a piece of Johnson & Johnson's plaster of salicylic acid and cannabis, and give the girl internally our tablets of Echinacea, one every hour while awake, increasing the dose to two, three or even four, if relief does not follow sooner. Evidently this was not a first-class vaccination.—ED.



QUERY 2883:—"Cystitis." I have a run of prostatic and bladder troubles, and am often puzzled to control painful micturition, failure to relieve sometimes losing me the patient. Triticum aggravates the trouble, belladonna is effective but causes confused vision and dizziness, sweet spirits of niter does best. Have any new preparations been put forward that control this symptom?

H. S., Colorado.

I have had hundreds of inquiries in regard to the affections you name, and have advised a trial of many preparations. From the reports I have settled down on something like the following: Hyoscyamine and hyoscine subdue the irritability of the bladder by their effects upon the nerve centers. Arbutin acts directly upon the tissues, reducing the hyperemia; but for this it must be given in full doses. Up to the present I have not exceeded fifteen grains a day of Merck's crystallized arbutin, but three times this amount have been used with advantage in France. Some effect is largely attributable to uva ursi and similar plants containing arbutin, but every grain of this principle contained in the plant is accompanied with ten grains of tannic acid, which renders a full dose impossible. Locally, the most effective remedy I have yet used is Euarol.—ED.



Glonoin is an ideal remedy for spasmodic cough where steam and nauseants fail.—Marshall.

QUERY 2884:—"Gastralgia." A mother, 33, rheumatic, constipated, good appetite, during the winter has attacks of pain in the stomach and back, with severe headache alternating. Before and during the attacks her feet are cold and she is chilly. The attacks come every two to four weeks in the winter and spring, and last several days. Five years ago the ovaries were removed, with benefit to her health. The attacks require morphine.

T. D., Missouri.

Treat these attacks by giving the lady a hypodermic of hyoscyamine; or what would be still better, give one granule each of hyoscyamine, glonoin and strychnine arsenate, repeated every fifteen to sixty minutes until her face flushes. In the intervals keep her bowels regular, and note especially whether her kidneys are excreting the full amount of solids daily. You will find that the excretion fails just before these attacks, and the prompt administration of Boldine at that time will prevent the attack occurring. Zinc phosphide gr. 1-6, with zinc valerianate gr. 1, before meals and at bedtime, would be an admirable means of breaking up a prolonged attack; but look to the kidneys, Doctor, the secret will be disclosed there.—ED.

\* \* \*

QUERY 2885:—"Epilepsy." Please tell me what you know about verbenin as a cure for epilepsy.

L. B., Minnesota.

Verbenin was introduced as a remedy for epilepsy by Dr. H. D. Fair. The dose and mode of action have never been explained, but we have reports showing this efficacy from perfectly reliable men, such as Prof. French, of Carbondale, Ill.  
—ED.

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QUERY 2886:—"Urticaria." Farmer, large heavy man, has attacks, occurring suddenly, at irregular hours; the head,

\* \* \*

One of the hardest things for the nurse to learn is, not to prescribe for the patient.  
—Stockwell.

face, hand, foot, testicles, always the stomach, swell enormously; very tender, no burning, redness or fever; pulse rapid. Any trifling cause will bring on an attack. He has six a month, vomits incessantly when stomach is affected; relieved by hypodermics of morphine and when this fails by pilocarpine. His father died of the same malady. The attacks were kept off for eighteen months while taking a mixture of Epson salts, iron and sulphuric acid.

The sulphocarbonates always give me satisfaction, but not the laxative or anodyne granules.

H. W., Texas.

You do not push the alkaloids far enough and strong enough. Give the little doses in rapid succession until you get the effect, which sometimes requires far more than the dose usually advised. When the Anticonstipation granules are given strictly in accordance with directions they never fail. They are not intended as cathartics, but as a cure for chronic constipation. Open the bowels first, then give enough of the granules to keep them open, which may require ten, three times a day. In a few days, however, you can drop to nine, and then to eight, and so on until you get down to one. The Anodyne for Infants has been one of the most successful granules we have ever made. Give them in solution in hot water and you will get a quick effect. When constipation is not cured by the laxative granules there is a mechanical obstacle. Generally this is a spasmotic sphincter which must be dilated.

This is a case of giant urticaria. My suggestion in treatment would be the use of rhus tox in small doses, continued for quite a long time, in the intervals; and a hypodermic of pilocarpine gr. 1-6 to break up the attacks when they return. It is a hereditary neurosis.—ED.

\* \* \*

Torpid liver causes many outbreaks of lancinating pain in locomotor ataxy.—Rhein. Make the bowels clear and clean.

**QUERY 2887:**—"Exophthalmic Goiter." Mother, 77, affected several years; very thin, eyes protrude, erratic and irritable, left thyroid greatly enlarged, left sided dizziness, heart hypertrophied, the beats violent and tumultuous, pulse 100 while sitting, no murmur, slight dyspnea, chest expansion one-half inch, bruit and slight thrill over thyroid, fine tremor of legs and arms, very weak in mornings, coughs when lying down, occasional diarrhea, burning at neck of bladder, rises often to urinate. Treatment: Iron hydrocyanate, sulphocarbolates; strophanthus, convallaria, Peacock's bromides and passiflora; under this she has improved.

E. B., Indiana.

Your diagnosis is of course correct, and your treatment is good, although I have not used it personally, Adrenalin or Armour's Suprarenal Extract would seem to be indicated, as it has been reported as giving fine results in these cases. I would suggest replacing convallaria with macrotin, three granules every two hours, increased to full toleration.—ED.



**QUERY 2888:**—"Finsen's Light." Where can I obtain the Finsen Light, costing \$15.00, mentioned in the December CLINIC? We have a 36-inch reflector, throwing a purple light, which we use for lung diseases.

F. O., Kansas.

Mr. Betz tells us this light is made in Europe and has not yet appeared in this country.—ED.



**QUERY 2889:**—"Spinal Disease." Boy, 3, spine seems weak, cannot sit or stand; when held upright the eyes roll back; mind clear, talks a little, otherwise healthy and well developed, constant desire to play with his tool.

J. D., Arkansas.

Now you have got me; and I cannot answer your letter without writing a



Tetanus: Three cases of traumatic tetanus recovered under the use of pilocarpine hypodermically.—Acqua.

book, so instead of that will suggest one. Send to the MacMillan Company and get Oppenheim's Medical Diseases of Childhood, and look at the article on paralysis. For this suggestion you are indebted to Dr. Epstein.—ED.



**QUERY 2890:**—"Alcoholism." Your hyoscine hydrobromate has been recommended to me as an excellent sedative and hypnotic for patients recovering from alcoholic debauches, but in the prescribed quantity it does not give satisfaction. Can you tell me anything better adapted to the purpose?

L. C., New York.

When hyoscine works well it leaves absolutely nothing to be desired; but it does not suit every individual. Probably you did not give enough. The average dose is 1-100 of a grain, or ten of the granules. I have relied very largely, however, in the condition you mention, upon capsicin and cocaine, giving three granules of capsicin and three of cocaine gr. 1-67, every half hour or thereabouts until sleep is induced, with baths hot or cold as occasion requires. Here is another method, however, which is still better: Give your patient seven tablets of emetin gr. 1-6 each, swallowed whole, and have him lie absolutely still for half an hour. He generally sleeps eight hours, awakes to have two large greenish stools and elimination well under way. It would be a great thing if the medical profession were to substitute the idea of elimination for that of chemical narcosis in the treatment of alcoholism.—ED.



**QUERY 2891:**—"Obesity." Maiden, 36, during four years weight increased from 130 to 260; active, teacher, moderate eater, tires easily, short of breath.

I. M., Wisconsin.

Beefsteak and onions, with lawn-tennis cure phthisis better than all the sanatoriums in Germany.—Brunton.

The treatment of obesity is exceedingly easy to prescribe and exceedingly difficult to enforce. The quantity of liquids taken must be reduced to the lowest possible point. Allow one teacupful after each meal, preferably taken hot. If soup is used at the meal omit the liquid after it. Food should be selected which requires a good deal of chewing, like tough meat, whole wheat cooked like oat-meal, and such things. The patient should chew long and thoroughly, and should stop eating the moment the appetite is satisfied, instead of continuing until there is a sense of fullness in the stomach. No food or drink should be taken between meals. It is best not to limit the variety of food, which is dangerous; and unnecessary if the limit as to quantity is enforced. Exercise should of course be taken regularly. You will generally find it advisable to keep up the heart-action by the use of apocynin, two granules every two hours except when asleep. The difficulty lies in inducing the patient to stick to the diet, but the worst of the trouble is over after the first week. If you succeed as well as you did with your asthma case, however, your patient will soon be satisfied when she finds that she is losing a pound a day, as she will.—ED.



**QUERY 2892:**—"Chorea." Boy, 15, since walking first has no control over head or extremities, body leans forward, sometimes falls; ague in October, temp. 105.5, I reduced fever without benefit, moved bowels, gave morphine and atropine, passiflora, Pepto-mangan, hyoscynamine and cicutine, on which he has improved, and can now walk as well as before the ague, though very weak; appetite voracious, worse when constive or on taking strychnine, intellect bright.

A., South Carolina.



Duboisine resembles atropine in its power of controlling night-sweats and irritability of the bladder. Dose 0.0005.

Go over this boy from head to foot in search of reflexes. Find out whether there are any worms in the alimentary canal, and whether the anal sphincter needs dilating. Also add to your very excellent treatment macrotin, beginning with seven granules a day and pushing it to full effect. Control his eating so as to avoid over-stuffing.—ED.



**QUERY 2893:**—"Angina Pectoris." Boy, 20, had angina in July, dyspnea, weakness and cold feet. Since then he has had attacks of palpitation and dyspnea every few days, very sharp pain in left side at times, constipated, sleeps poorly, no organic disease of heart, liver enlarged, pain sometimes over liver.

G. D., California.

Give the boy arsenic iodide, one granule before each meal and one on going to bed; regulate his bowels with laxative granules, given strictly according to directions, for effect; and, as there is evidently some weakness of the heart give apocynin; from two to four granules before each meal, as this remedy also acts upon the liver to some extent.—ED.



**QUERY 2894:**—"Phthisis." S. F., 58, illness began 17 years ago; paroxysms as follows: Will cough hard for fifteen minutes, raising froth, which changes to tenacious mucus, after which he can raise it by hacking. Attacks in 24 hours, one to five; great variation in severity, as well as of mucus raised, at the most a gill, including froth. These attacks becoming exhausting, dreads cough, forcing himself to restrain it.

He has periodic attacks of pain, becoming more severe the longer they continue. This starts in the center of each lung, extends towards the epigastrium, radiates over bowels, making them so sore that he can scarcely walk from one to four days, terminating in vomit-



In insomnia with disease of the heart contraindicating hyoscine, duboisine replaces the latter with advantage.

ing bile. Once the pain was aborted by a half grain of emetin at bedtime, followed with a Saline Laxative in the morning. The pain does not localize near the gall-bladder. Bowels regular; growing weaker, has dark rings under eyes. Under nuclein, iron and strychnine, health improved, but lost all gain since stopping it; cannot make a long exertion without tiring; still manages business. Auscultation and percussion reveal rales, but they do not persist at the same part; temperature normal, keeps up by will power.

C. S., Kansas.

The examination shows that this is a chronic pneumonia, not yet tubercular, but with some destruction of the lungs going on. You should have our new book on the respiratory diseases, in which the treatment is thoroughly considered. In this case the principal indications are the use of Euarol with the oil atomizer, keeping the bowels clear and aseptic, and restoring the vitality by the use of the Triple Arsenates with Nuclein in full doses. As you have found that a full dose of emetin gave relief, I would advise a single dose of apormorphine, gr. 1-10 to 1-4, taken by the mouth at bedtime. This is the most powerful of expectorants, and when taken in this way should not cause any nausea whatever, even in this large dose.—ED.



QUERY 2895:—"Lupus." Woman, 40, lupus erythematosus of face, butterfly form, patient tuberculous; not ulcerated, not troublesome but unsightly. If I take the case and fail to cure it will do me harm. The eruption extends through the hair.

C. B., California.

You had better not take a case of lupus on the terms you mention. On the contrary, the only way to do it is to tell the patient flatly that the disease

If dioscorein relieves the spasmodic element of cholera morbus, it is an agent well worth further study. Daily dose 0.2.

has always been considered incurable, but that some new methods of treatment have recently appeared which claim to cure; and if she is willing you will select the best of these, and give her their benefit. But it must be with the understanding that no promise of cure is made, as no honest physician can do this. Of the new methods there are three which might be worth trying. One is Thiosinamin, of which you can give one grain three times a day in pill, for a month. Second, is the X-ray, if you have the apparatus; but if you have not, don't say a word about it; but treat the case with the burning glass, concentrating the rays of the sun upon the lupus patch for a few minutes each day.—ED.



QUERY 2896:—"Specialty Work." Is the Golden Cross, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and Clinic, of Chicago, a reliable institution? Is their correspondence course of any account? Would it do a physician any good to take it?

W. T., Indiana.

I never heard of the Golden Cross before, and would not trust it with a 2 cent postage stamp. If you want work of that kind go to the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. Correspondence clinical courses are not worth shucks.—ED.



QUERIES 2897 and 2898:—"Apoplexy." My mother had apoplexy six weeks ago; left side and bowels paralyzed.

"Prostatitis." Man, 69, enlarged prostate, urine normal, bladder feeble.

R. C., Indian Territory.

The first indication is to cause absorption of the exuded blood, for which I would advise mercury biniodide three

Duboisine has proved effective as a hypnotic sedative in a number of nervous disorders and mental derangements.

granules, iodoform gr. 1-6 three granules, arsenic iodide one granule, together, before each meal and on going to bed. Follow this in two weeks by strychnine valerianate one to two granules every two hours while awake, gradually increased to full effect; giving with each dose one or two granules of phytolaccin to continue the absorbent effect, and keep this up for several months.

For enlarged prostate give rhus tox, from three to seven granules a day, and apply Euarol to the prostatic urethra once a day in accordance with Dr. Abbott's pamphlet herein enclosed.—ED.



**QUERY 2899:**—"Worms." Boy, 13, epileptic for four years, after the first spell vomited a white worm four inches long, one-fourth inch thick, with mouth like a lizard. Relief followed. Has since had fits occasionally, one to ten days apart. Breath always bad, food passing undigested. Urine suppressed during spells; uneasy feeling in abdomen during spells, with coated tongue; fits followed by unconsciousness; has improved on intestinal antiseptics, calomel and salines.

M. C., Missouri.

I can't diagnose the worm without seeing it, but there are more where that came from. To make sure, have his stools examined in the laboratory to see if the worms' eggs are being passed. Treatment: Boldine two granules and verbenin three to five, before each meal and on going to bed. If after a few weeks of this treatment there are still evidences of worms being present, give him cowhage down, which is the most thorough worm destroyer in existence.—ED.



**QUERY 2900:**—"Gastritis." Young farmer, otherwise healthy, working

For nervousness dependent upon irritation of the stomach and bowels, give dioscorein 0.01 every half-hour till relief.

daily; everything sours on his stomach, starches, meat and milk; tongue large and flabby, coated; constipated, flatulent, pyrosis, burning in throat and chest. This has lasted two years.

J. S., Kansas.

Give this man, one hour before each meal, a pint of hot water and this combination: Copper arsenite gr. 1-100, silver oxide gr. j, juglandin gr. ss, and two W-A Intestinal Antiseptic tablets. After one week substitute for the silver, zinc oxide gr. ij. Give the man a bottle of Compound Manganese tablets, and tell him whenever his stomach sours to chew up a tablet and swallow it. Repeat this every five minutes until relief. Have him eat his meals dry, and confine him closely to the following list: Stale bread, toasted dry in the oven; lean dried beef or corned beef, freshly pressed juice of any kind of fruit. After a week of this diet you can begin adding what your judgment approves. Unless he sticks to the diet you might as well give it up.—ED.



**QUERY 2901:**—"Headache." Wife, 24, constant headache, mostly over right eye, scalp very sensitive, intense on moving head, four years' duration; menses irregular, constipation, rheumatic, hair falling. The headaches begin during sleep.

S. S., Illinois.

This woman should have the anal sphincter dilated, after which the constipation will be easily managed by Laxative granules. Regulate her diet so as to avoid a possible uricemia, and have the eyes examined by a thoroughly competent oculist.—ED.



In all cases where a mild antispasmodic is needed, especially in intestinal disorders, give dioscorein a trial.

## News, Notes and Notions

Dr. E. E. Holman, of Chicago, is suing the West Baden Springs Co. for \$10,000 damages.



Helen Gould is to establish a sanatorium for the sick children of New York, at Idaho Springs. They play "jacks" there with gold nuggets.



Dr. M. P. Dickeson has been appointed member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Examining Board, and Dr. W. D. Hamaker reappointed.



Dr. E. A. Sailor, formerly of Iowa City, has accepted a position in the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda. The authorities in Iowa seem to be fortunate in getting good men for such work.



We are requested to have written for *The Surgical Clinic* a paper treating of needles and ligatures, their selection and care. Such a paper would be most appropriate and useful, and we will be very glad indeed if one of our readers would take it up.



Dr. Rufus D. Mason is not, as recently stated in the CLINIC, a resident of Kansas City but of Omaha. Just why any one should live in Omaha when he could just as well live in Kansas City, or even in Chicago for that matter, is one of those things no fellow can find out.

The pest house at Humboldt, Tenn., was burned "accidentally;" but is to be rebuilt.



Rome conquered the world, and Greece illumined the world for twenty-three centuries, on one meal a day.



A fine location in Nebraska can be had for a very little money. Write to Dr. Waugh about it. He has been out there.



At Hamilton, O., a faith-cure pair are on trial for manslaughter, in allowing their 8-year old daughter to die unaided from a burn.



A child at Bluffton, Ind., is believed to have contracted scarlatina from a letter, received from a friend just recovering from that malady.



Appleton is now facing the practical results of Rodermund—a smallpox epidemic, people resisting vaccination, patients breaking quarantine and attending balls, etc. Tough!



Dr. H. C. Wheeler, of Webster City, Iowa, was arrested for bootlegging, and plead that as a physician he had a right to dispense liquor. But there he made the mistake of his life, for it was shown that he had not legally registered; and he now faces the additional charge of practising without license.

A New Jersey legislator opposes the bill for the destruction of the mosquito, on the plea that her bite cures rheumatism, gout, and similar maladies.



"Dr." Agnew, who has long been victimizing physicians as a pretended agent of The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., has at last been captured, after a chase extending over seven states.



Smallpox is a bad thing for the magnetic healer to tackle. Better stick to neurasthenia, hysteria and hypochondria. E. S. Decker is under arrest at Atchinson, Kansas, for unlicensed treatment and non-report of a smallpox case. No vaccination, no isolation, no sanitary precaution whatever.



The Princess Dhuleep Singh is to desert Chicago and finish her medical education in Philadelphia. It is uncertain whether this is due to the closure of the Chicago school, to the information said to have been tendered the princess by a classmate, that the latter was at least as good as the former, or to the Chicago boys' propensity to throw snowballs.



Dr. Bracken has organized a State Sanitary Association in Minnesota, which should materially aid in influencing public opinion so as to facilitate the work of the health authorities. In spite of the exceptionally earnest efforts made there, the smallpox continues to spread among the lumbermen. How much of this is due to the prominence given the vaporings of Rodermund by the sensation-loving press, is difficult to estimate; but these things once put in circulation keep cropping up in the most unexpected localities.



Dioscorein has been recommended for bilious colic, but is better given in the intervals to prevent recurrence.

Dr. H. F. Wood, of Chicago, has been committed to the Kankakee Insane Asylum.



"Dr." Boyer is under indictment at Quincy, Ill., for running a cocaine joint.



Railways running to the Southwest are considering the advisability of putting on special hospital trains for the accommodation of invalids, and the protection of the well, who do not care to occupy berths after consumptives.



Fort Dodge doctors seem to be easy. First, a "gentle-voiced and sad-faced nurse" beguiled a lot of good dollars out of their pockets, and now a man has duplicated the act. He gives out the name of Dr. Decker, German, short, dark, black beard, scar over left eye. Look out for him.



The merchants of Homer, Neb., are enterprising. When smallpox broke out among the Winnebago Indians the Homer merchants took pains to advise them that the quarantine did not apply to their own town, and the Indians went to Homer to trade. Probably some dollars were realized thereby—but now Homer is infected with smallpox. The balance has yet to be struck.



At Elwood, Ind., Jacob Ream, a faith healer, has been twice prosecuted by the local medical association, the jury disagreeing. The county medical association is now prosecuting him for violation of the state medical laws; and the same result may be confidently expected. The ordinary jury simply refuses to recognize the exclusive right of physicians, graduated and registered, to practice.



Dioscorein is an effective agent to subdue catarrh of the duodenum, gall-duct and gall-bladder. Dose 0.03 four times a day.



Dr. F. W. Turner has replaced Dr. C. C. Cochran, as city health officer of Marysville, Kas.

The X-Ray is utilized at Buenos Ayres to ascertain whether mail packages contain dutible goods.

Dr. M. W. Cave, of Wichita, Kas., is sued by the Modern Tonties for losses amounting to \$76,150 alleged to be due to negligence on his part as medical director. Dr. Cave is suing the order for \$1,896.50.

Toronto proposes to devote \$50,000 to the erection of a sanatorium for its consumptive poor, if an equal sum is raised for the same purpose. The city also pays 40 cents a day for each patient's sustenance.

Kansas City has a man who eats all sorts of poisons with relish, sticks hatpins and knife-blades through his tissues and drives nails into his skull. He says he hasn't any brains; the candor of which statement would lead one to doubt its correctness.

Dr. John Weldon, of Willimantic, Conn., sued Otis Clapp & Sons for damages received while operating an X-Ray machine, warranted "not to burn" by the defendants. The burn took over two years to heal, leaving him lame. Verdict rendered for \$6,750.

Dr. G. P. Van Murel, of Oto, near Sioux City, was sued for damages for hypnotizing a boy. Another instance of the perils awaiting the devotees of imponderable therapy. Many of them will yet wish they had stuck to calomel and jalap before they are many years older.

In catarrhs of the stomach and bowels with lowering of the vitality of the tissues and indisposition to cure, give cotoin.

On account of diphtheria in Sauk Center, the churches and schools have been closed. Nothing is said as to the saloons.

An Evansville man has leprosy according to the newspapers, but their description shows it to be some form of exfoliative dermatitis.

Dr. Wa, of Topeka, seems to have been charged with running an opium joint; but he repels the allegation with scorn and defies the allegator. He is not related to any member of the CLINIC staff.

The most common of all maladies is the common cold. There is abundant evidence of its contagious character. Arctic explorers are free from colds until they return to inhabited countries, when they at once catch cold. If any one doubts the contagion theory, let him watch the development of an epidemic of colds.

Denver has founded a colony of consumptives on a ten-acre tract near the city, to test the climatic powers. The colonists are all in the early stages of the disease. They are compelled by the rules to live outdoors day and night, summer and winter. They are all provided with warm clothing, blankets and roomy tents, warmed by small stoves. All the work of the colony is done by its members. No profits are to be made by the enterprise. It is running on the coöperative basis, assisted by contributions of benevolent persons all over the country who take an interest in seeing the continuous-out-of-doors theory for the cure of consumption scientifically tried and, if it can be, proved.

Dioscorein is one of the most efficient remedies for dysmenorrhea. Give 0.01 every fifteen minutes till relieved.

Kewanee's doctors have adopted a fee bill.



Dr. L. P. May went to jail at Springfield on a charge of fraud.



The Cleveland Health Protective Association urges that play-grounds for girls replace the lawns and flower beds around the schools.



Oh dear! How perfectly exasperating these things are, to be sure. Here's a faith-curist at Urbana, Ohio, who attempted to resolve four attacks of small-pox into nothingness, by the power of her mind and alleged spiritual partnership. But in this case also, "the horse blew first," and instead of curing her patients she contracted the malady herself; and had to send for a real doctor, a crude and crass materialist, who prescribed real material drugs, which she took obediently and got well.



Illinois has built a hospital for the chronic insane—with one slight omission. The appropriation was made, the money all spent; a full corps of officers and other employees appointed and ample quarters provided. The asylum superintendents met to arrange for the transfer of the incurables to the new hospital, when they found that no provision had been made for the patients. The entire fund had been expended on the administration building, and the patients' wards are yet to be built, when new funds have been voted. But that needn't delay matters. The officers will doubtless not refuse to take up their residence and draw salaries. They can skate in winter and play golf in summer, while waiting for patients.



In colligative diarrhea copper sulphate 0.01 every hour has proved a very effectual remedy and easily borne by the stomach.

The race of heroes and martyrs has not become extinct. Dr. Thurman, of Cincinnati, summoned to a patient in danger from heart-disease, ran to the house and up four flights of stairs; the woman died as he felt her pulse, and the doctor fell dead beside her. He was only 45 and of robust appearance.



When you want to hear stirring news, go to Kansas. A doctor Love was accused of having loved and married, not wisely but too often. The officials weren't sure as to their evidence, but did not want the doctor to get away, so they chucked him into quod for unlicensed practice, while verifying the bigamy charge.



A Toledo baby swallowed half an ounce of Fowler's Solution, and was scarcely indisposed by it. It doesn't seem to have occurred to the doctors who are crying "miracle" to see how much arsenic the druggist put in actually. He was of an economic turn, and knowing that the doctors hardly ever expect any tangible result from arsenic, he dispensed colored water and let it go at that.



A queer story comes from Galesburg, Ill. Forty years ago Dr. Abraham Smith mysteriously disappeared. Previous to that there had been frequent gem robberies there, with no clew. A skull has just been found that was formerly in Dr. Smith's possession. A hidden spring in the skull was touched, the top flew back and out rolled a collection of gems. Very pretty tale, but it bears the earmarks of the space-writer. Gems were not so plentiful in that region forty years ago.



Cotoin is recommended for the colligative discharges of phthisis, sweating, diarrhea and bronchorrhea. Dose 0.01 before meals.